

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2347.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.**—The FELLOWS of the ROYAL SOCIETY are hereby informed that the First Part of the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 162, for the year 1872, is now published, and ready for delivery on application at the Office of the Society in Burlington House, daily, between the hours of 10 and 4.

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**ROMAN LAW.**—Professor W. A. HUNTER, M.A. First Lecture, MONDAY, October 21, at 6:30 p.m.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW and HISTORY.**—Professor J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., LL.B. Public Introductory Lecture, TUESDAY, October 22, at 7:30 p.m. Subject, 'The Laws of England.'

**LAWS OF INDIA.**—Reader, JOHN D. BELL, Esq. Public Introductory Lecture, THURSDAY, October 24, at 6:30 p.m.

Promissaries, containing full information respecting the Courses of Instruction in these Classes, may be obtained at the Office of the College, Gower-street, W.C.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A.  
Secretary to the Council.

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The SENIOR TERM begins NOVEMBER 1st.

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**LECTURES TO LADIES, WELLINGTON HALL,**  
Wellington-street, Bayswater.

Professor H. MORLEY, of University College, will give a Course of Lectures on MILTON, and the Literature of his Time, beginning November 18th.

H. A. PROCTOR, Esq., B.A. (Camb.), Honorary Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, will give Six Lectures on ASTRONOMY, beginning November 18th.

Professor CASSAUX, of University College, will give a Course of Lectures on the FRENCH GRAMMAR, beginning January 1st, 1873.

A. SONNENSCHEIN, Esq., will hold a Class for the study of Algebra, beginning January 4th, 1873.

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**COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO**  
MR. WILLIAM J. THOMS, F.S.A.,  
Late Editor of *Notes and Queries*.

The retirement of Mr. Thom from the Editorship of *Notes and Queries*, which he founded in 1851, appears to afford a suitable occasion for his friends and especially the Contributors, for offering him at least the compliment of a Dinner, in recognition of the manner in which he has conducted that Periodical for twenty-three years, and of his general services to Literature.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this compliment to Mr. Thom are requested to signify their willingness at once to Mr. H. F. TULLE, Hon. Sec., The Cloisters, Westminster.

The first number of *Notes and Queries* having been issued on the first Friday of November, 1851, it has been decided that the Dinner shall be given on Friday, November 1st, 1872.

The President, Mr. J. S. B. Potts, will preside, and the Vice-Chair will be occupied by Lord LYTTELTON.

The Dinner will take place at Will's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, at SEVEN o'clock for HALF-PAST SEVEN precisely. Tickets, 2s. each.

Those who are to be provided for may be known in good time, who will forward the Tickets.

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Shropshire.  
Carmarthen.  
Verulam.  
S. Winton.  
Lyttelton.  
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The Essays should occupy about three columns of the leader type of the *Weekly Chronicle*.

All Papers intended for the Competition must be forwarded to the Editor not later than the 30th of November next. The award will be announced on the 28th of December, and the Prize Essays, with the Names and Addresses of the Authors, will be published in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* of Saturday, January 4, and the two following weeks.

—Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 15, 1872.

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## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. COLXXVIII.

October, was published on THURSDAY LAST.

#### Contents.

- I. COREA.
- II. NEW SHAKSPERIAN INTERPRETATIONS.
- III. MEMORIALS OF BARON STOCKMAR.
- IV. TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.
- V. THE FIJI ISLANDS.
- VI. HENRY THOMAS COLEBROOKE.
- VII. THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
- VIII. GROTE'S ARISTOTLE.
- IX. THE PAST and FUTURE of NAVAL TACTICS.

London: Longmans and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 266, is published THIS DAY.

#### Contents.

- I. THE DUKE of WELLINGTON as a CABINET MINISTER.
- II. COMPLETION of ST. PAUL'S.
- III. BARON STOCKMAR.
- IV. CONSCIOUSNESS of DOGS.
- V. VELASQUEZ.
- VI. A FRENCH DIPLOMATIST in ITALY.
- VII. EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.
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London: E. & F. N. Spon, Charing Cross.

Read 26th October, 1872 (NOVEMBER ISSUE).

## OCEAN HIGHWAYS: The Geographical Record.

Edited by CLEMENTS R. MCKEEAN, C.B.

Map VIII. SAN JUAN, and the Channels between Vancouver's Island and the Mainland. (E.G. Ravenstein)

IX. Dr. Schweinitz's DISCOVERIES in the VALLES of the BHAR and GHAZAL and UZELLE. (E.G. Ravenstein.)

PART I.

I. Livingstone and the Royal Geographical Society.—II. Flushing.—III. A Russian Embassy to Kashgar (*Arminius Vambery*).—IV. San Juan and R. Brown, M.A.—V. On the Description of Islands in South America (E.G. Ravenstein).—VI. African Gold Areas in Eastern Africa (P. L. Sauter, F.D.).—VII. Voyage of the "Challenger" (Part II.).—Reviews:—The "Barents Relics"—Experiences in Queensland (Walter Hamilton)—"Life of Brassey" (Walter Hamilton), &c.

Cartography (E.G. Ravenstein).—Log Book.—Proceedings of Geographical Societies.

#### PART II.

I. Threshold of the Unknown Region V. Modern Expeditions to the Edge of the Polar Pack.—II. Ordnance Survey of the Kingdom (Capt. Palmer, R.E.).—III. Some Weeks in the River Congo (Capt. W. F. Ruxton, R.N.).—IV. Rio Janeiro.—V. Bibliography.

The following MAPS have been already issued with the New Monthly Series of OCEAN HIGHWAYS:—

Map I. BAFFIN'S BAY: the Gateway to the Pole. (W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.)

II. LIVINGSTONE'S ROUTES, 1866 to 1872. (A. Keith Johnston, F.R.G.S.)

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

## LITERATURE

*Glasghu Facies: a View of the City of Glasgow.* By John M'Ure, alias Campbell. Glasgow, 1736. Comprising also every History hitherto Published. Edited by J. F. S. Gordon, D.D. (Glasgow, Tweed.)

M'URE, the author clerk to the Registrar of Saines, died in 1747, at the age of ninety-six, and his book has been used by Dr. Gordon in much the same way that the hunting-box of earlier kings of France was used by Louis the Fourteenth when he built Versailles. The small, picturesque, irregular, old edifice has been incorporated, not destroyed, and every modern appliance has been added to it, so that a man need look sharply about him to find the antique edifice; but when he comes upon it, the chances are that its quaintness and uncommonness will, after all, charm him more than the mass, more or less magnificent and useful, which has been added to it, about, beneath, and above it. Almost buried, it still holds its own.

This edition has two different title-pages. It is in two volumes, as far as we learn from the lettering on the back; but the titles bear no indication of such division, and the pagination (to use a technical and barbarous word) is continuous through the two parts. In other respects this history of Glasgow deserves full commendation. It is founded on documents dating from 1224 down to authorities of only yesterday. M'Ure's book is incorporated within it, and the mistakes which he made, and which were taken up by most of his successors, have been corrected by the editor. Of those successors we are told that a few were more competent than himself, and some, indeed, were still more illiterate. While we commend the new editor of the best history of Glasgow now extant, we still think he might have been more communicative, supposing him to possess the required knowledge on popular subjects which are often discussed, but without any conclusion being come at. For instance, "Rotten Row" is a name which still puzzles us all. We have one in Hyde Park, a second at Berkempstead, a third at Derby, and we are still without the light that would guide us to the true meaning of the term. "Route au Roi," or "Route aux Roues," private road for the king, or road for his heavy baggage, or whatever else, we know as little about it now as when the discussion was first begun. On opening this work at a view of a Rotten Row in Glasgow, with an account of the various dwellers in the old mansions that once gave to it dignity and beauty, we hoped to have found the old riddle solved; but the phrase is repeated again and again, without any reference as to its interpretation.

How the old city itself has fulfilled the legend, "May Glasgow flourish!" In our first James's time it was but a little quiet town, with its seven thousand and a few hundred inhabitants. A hundred years ago it numbered nearly thirty thousand; at the present moment the population is barely under seven hundred thousand. A century since it was only a poor thing of a vessel that could get alongside of the town, whereas now ships drawing fourteen feet of water can take up a

position almost where they choose. When we remember the increase in the population, it is not wonderful that the Roman Catholic population is now above 130,000, whereas in 1783 a dozen people constituted the congregation in the room called a "chapel." We do, however, wonder, as we read that a "gentleman still living remembers when the first Irishman planted himself down in Gorbals, where he was almost considered as much a curiosity for a time as if he had been a tattooed New Zealander." That Glasgow should flourish was the natural result of the energy of its citizens. The men who took to trade were chiefly honest, hardworking, but hospitable men. They were not ashamed of being tradesmen. Indeed, noblemen were reckoned amongst the founders of trade in Glasgow. As early as the reign of James the First, William Elphinstone, a cadet of the noble family of that name, settled in Glasgow as a curer and exporter of salmon and herring for the French market. He imported, by way of return, brandy and salt. The prosperous results induced a son of the Earl of Strathmore (Archibald Lyon) to follow the same course. This gentleman became a merchant, whose foreign dealings extended even to Poland. A Mr. Fleming was the first man who introduced Scottish grown timber for purposes to which foreign timber (imported) had alone been previously employed. Being once in a part of Scotland, superintending the cutting of timber, where there was no suitable accommodation for him, he had a bed made for him in the burial vault of the Dukes of Argyll and other members of that family. It happened that early one summer's morning Mr. Fleming took an air-bath by standing in his shirt at the mouth of the vault. He was seen by certain horrified Scottish sailors, who took to their heels, and announced in the next village the resurrection of one of the Campbell chiefs! In connexion with matters of trade we have the singular record that in 1749 the first shoe-shop for the sale of shoes in Glasgow was opened by William Colquhoun.

Religious feuds were carried on in Glasgow with a heat worthy of contending Christians. In 1750 a Presbyterian mason, Andrew Hunter, was excommunicated for agreeing to build an Episcopalian chapel. Nevertheless, the chapel was erected in twelve months, while St. Andrew's kirk was thirty years a-building. But the Devil was on the side of the prelatic dissenters. An old woman swore she saw him before dawn working on the Episcopal chapel like ten men. He was fool enough to speak to her first with a "Fine morning, mem!"—"Ah! ye black deevil!" said the orthodox old lady, "come away, in the name of God, from that w—— Babylon!" Thus adjured, what could the master mason of the Episcopilians do but vanish in fire and brimstone? His connexion with the building did not at all affect its gentility. The godly Presbyterians, indeed, would call St. Andrew's "the whistlin kirk," because of its organ; but it had its compensations. "All the nobility and gentry of the West of Scotland came to the Sacrament in their carriages at Christmas and Easter Sunday." Especial mention is made of the "Lowndes family of Paisley coming to St. Andrew's Chapel in a great grand coach." Some of them needed more prayer and less indulgence, for "Charlie Lowndes was afraid

of flinging a stone for fear it should light on some of his natural children."

Glasgow has been remarkable for many eccentric characters. Among them may be noticed that Dr. Marshall who, led, perhaps, by the Greek fable, tried to live on a raisin a day, and hoped to keep his horse alive by administering daily a straw. Both died the same day, before the experiment was satisfactorily concluded, for Dr. Marshall only wished to see which could hold out the longer. Another Glasgow gentleman, not at all given to experiments of the kind, reached such a development of obesity, that he was unable to walk with safety. On one occasion he made a complaint of having fallen all his length. A friend bade him take consolation in the thought that it was not all his breadth. There are some tolerable stories of others connected with the College—several of the Professor who was lovingly called "Old Ramsay," and of whom the following is told:—

"It was in the good old days when students and professors mixed more with each other than they do now; and certain of the former who had gained prizes for their essays were being entertained to supper by their hospitable teacher. As it drew near to 'toddy time,' a discussion arose as to what kind of drink a writer should take in order to strengthen him to encounter the throes of composition. After some talk, the Professor turned to one of his young guests of rather jovial repute, and said, 'And what drink do you take before writing your essay?'—'Whisky, sir,' was the frank reply.—'Ay, ay, James,' was the quick retort, 'and I have nae doot "Esse takes the same case after it that it does before it."

We add a brief illustration of Glasgow student life at the present day:—

"We remember the day of the great snow-ball riot, some five or six years ago, when the Professor of Mathematics was trying to prevail on the students to disperse quietly and go home. A common phrase of his, in lecturing to his class, used to be, and doubtless still is, 'Let B be the centre of the circle DEF'; and, as he stood in the midst of the turbulent youth, in the first court, certain of the more unruly indulged in rather loud talk, and shied snow-balls about, one of which struck the Professor. Whereupon some one called out 'Let B (Blackburn) be the centre of the circle CADS—Cads,' which was the means of raising a laugh and ultimately of quieting the disturbance."

These specimens are culled from a book of nearly 1,300 pages, which may be said to be the fullest and altogether most amusing account of Glasgow that has ever been written.

*A Century of Bibles, or the Authorized Version, from 1611 to 1711; to which is added, William Kilburne's Tract on Dangerous Errors in the late Printed Bibles, 1659, &c. Compiled by the Rev. W. J. Loftie. (Pickering.)*

RECENT historians of the English Bible, and the biographers of the men who are closely connected with its first history, still complain bitterly of the unsatisfactory state of the history of the English Bible. Prof. Westcott, in the Preface of his 'General View of the History of the English Bible, 1868,' says, "In the external history of our Bible much remains to be done. It seems scarcely credible that adequate inquiry will not show from what presses Tyndale's New Testament of 1535, Coverdale's Bible of 1535, and Matthew's Bible of 1537, proceeded." Mr. Demaus, in his recent elaborate biography of Tyndale,

remarks, also in his Preface, that "even now, after the patient researches of Anderson, Westcott, Fry, and others, much still remains to be done in this long-neglected department of literature"; while on p. 383 he exclaims, "The history of the English Bible between the years 1526 and 1534 is still so badly ascertained, that it cannot be given in detail."

It seems to us that at present nothing is more wanted than a thorough bibliographical examination, not merely of the remaining fragments or copies of the Early English Bible, or portions of it, but also of the hundreds of other books published, say from 1520-50, on the Continent. It can be no secret to any experienced bibliographer why the early history of the English printed Bible is still so much involved in mystery. The types and the Lombardic and woodcut initials used about 1525 (and even at a much earlier date), and for a long time afterwards, not only on the Continent, but also in England, were common to many of the printers then at work, and, therefore, it is almost impossible, in the present state of bibliography, to ascribe a book, published about that time without a printer's name, to any one with certainty, when there is nothing to guide us but the type. Although probably, at one time or other, laborious and honest researches have been instituted, we doubt whether *adequate inquiry* has as yet been made with a view to ascertaining the *printer* of Tyndale's New Testament, Coverdale's or Matthew's Bible. Mr. Demaus, indeed, states, merely in a note at the end of his work on Tyndale, what at first sight seemed to us the most important thing in his book, namely, that he would ascribe Tyndale's New Testament of 1535 to Vorsterman at Antwerp, who used, he says, a year before for his Dutch Bible most of the ornamental letters, the small capitals and the headings of the books, employed by Tyndale. Nothing can be more gratifying than such researches, and even the discovery of *one* work *exactly* alike in type, workmanship, and initials, either woodcut or Lombardic, would be an invaluable gain. But we must not forget that a woodcut, an initial, or types, may *look* alike and yet be *entirely different*. This is the case with the "handsome ten-line initial P," which Mr. Demaus points out as *alone sufficient* to determine his point. We beg to say that this initial alone suffices to upset Mr. Demaus's theory altogether, for, although the Vorsterman P closely resembles the P used in Tyndale's New Testament (1535), a careful observer must see that the two initials are not the same. Moreover, the type used by Tyndale differs from that employed by Vorsterman, although they too look much alike. As we have said above, the type used at that time was common to many printers, and, in order to ascribe a book printed during that period to any printer with certainty, we require to know, not only what printer used the type or initials in question, but also that no other printer employed them. Hassuch an examination ever been made, will it be made, or would it be possible to make it? We need not explain that fac-similes, however accurate, can be of little use in such an inquiry. They may afford some help when the type of the book in question is very distinct, but they are useless when the book is printed with such common type as, for instance, Tyndale's New Testament of 1525-6. What we want is a collection of the books printed from 1520-50,

carefully arranged, and catalogued, as far as possible, chronologically, and according to countries, towns, and printers. If once such a collection were brought together and made freely accessible to all who took an interest in the subject, we feel confident that very soon some light would be thrown not only upon the early history of the English Bible, but upon the many other dark points of the eventful period of Tyndale's activity. It would not be necessary to establish a new library solely for this purpose, and it could hardly be left to private collectors. The British Museum is, no doubt, rich in books of this kind, or the authorities have money enough to secure a collection of them. But, unfortunately, the General Catalogue of the printed books preserved in this institution displays such a want of bibliographical knowledge and accuracy, that it seems hopeless to expect at present anything adequate in this direction.

The collection of incunabula, or books printed before 1500,—in these the Museum is very rich, and they have been acquired at the cost of thousands of pounds,—is still a wilderness, through which no one can hope to find his way, on account of the helpless manner in which the books, published without name of the printer, place of publication, or date, have been entered in the Catalogue. No attempt has ever been made to ascertain the right place of printing or the right printer, or if it has been made it has been a failure. Books printed at Lyons (Lugdunum) are put down in the Catalogue as having been printed at Leyden (Lugdunum Batavorum). See, for one example, 'Barth. de Glanvilla de Proprietatibus Rerum,' Press-mark 456, b. 13. Numbers of books in quarto and even folio are called octavos, and octavos called quartos; indeed, the staff of the chief library of this country does not seem to be acquainted with the simple rule by which the size of books, at least those printed before 1500, may be accurately defined. If such is the state of things with books which have already attracted attention for nearly three centuries, and for copies of which fabulous prices are sometimes paid, what, then, may we expect from this institution with regard to books in which comparatively little interest is taken?

Mr. Loftie, by undertaking a bibliographical description of the editions of the Authorized Version, has escaped the worry attending the early history of the English Bible, but we feel sure that his task has, notwithstanding, been harassing. His is the first attempt to do anything of this kind for King James's Bible separately, although Archdeacon Cotton and Mr. Lea Wilson have enumerated some editions in their lists; and his book bears traces on every page of the labour and time spent on the compilation of the work. We may form an idea of how considerable the toil must have been, if we take into account the confusion which is not wanting in the British Museum even in this branch of literature, which we might have expected to be perfect in an English library. We are, of course, not surprised to find the author complaining of the two sizes of the Bible, quarto and octavo, being often confounded in the National Library, and we are glad that he has not omitted to point out the instances he has found. We wish to add two examples to those enumerated by Mr. Loftie: the one is a

Latin Bible, printed at Brescia in 1496 (Pressm. 3020, bb), an octavo book, but called quarto in the Museum Catalogue; the other is a Latin Bible, printed at Paris in 1497 (Pressm. 1409, l. 6)—it is a quarto book, but called folio in the Catalogue.

Mr. Loftie's Introduction is interesting and often amusing. Misprints, of which the author enumerates a great many, do not occur in English Bibles only. We heard the other day of one occurring in a German edition (we are not able to say which it is), in Gen. iii. 16, where, instead of *er sol dein Herr sein* (he (Adam) will be thy Lord), the printer had put *er sol dein Narr sein* (he will be thy fool).

The author has improved upon his predecessors in his bibliographical descriptions, although we wish that he had given, whenever that was possible, first, either a full and accurate description of the title, with a || to mark the division of the lines, or some word occurring in it by which a particular edition might be recognized; secondly, the name of the owner of the copy from which he took his description. Such a method would have considerably lightened his own task, and it would enable others to ascertain the identity of other copies, or to prove the existence of editions not yet enumerated.

All collectors of Bibles should encourage Mr. Loftie by sending him their corrections, additions, &c., and we have no doubt that at some future day he will give us a second edition, which shall leave nothing to be desired.

#### THE STATES GENERAL.

*Histoire des États Généraux considérés au Point de Vue de leur Influence sur le Gouvernement de la France, de 1355 à 1614.* Par Georges Picot. 4 vols. (Paris, L. Hachette.)

WHEN we are told that these four large volumes are a prize work crowned by the Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques, and that they gained the first prize in the historical competition, we feel overwhelmed. Four volumes, which average between five and six hundred pages of close print! Were there many such? Who were the judges? How many years were they engaged in examining the works sent in? And has any examiner survived a labour which must have been much more exhausting than writing the books? Indeed, we find that the Academy proposed the subject of the States General to be competed for in 1866, and Judge Picot tells us that he sent in his work in 1869. That he should have accomplished such a work in three years is, of itself, marvellous. It would take that time to read and thoroughly digest it. That the prizes should have been adjudged so soon after the war, would indicate that there was no competition, were it not for the words "*Premier Prix du Concours d'Histoire.*" We will only say that, if any of the competing essays approached this excellence of M. Picot's, there are some noble historians in France. It would be difficult for a work to surpass this one in clearness of details, in felicity of expression, and in sustained interest.

And what an extraordinary story it is, and how fitting is the subject for consideration and study at the present moment, when Pope and monarchs are again circumventing each other! For though M. Picot points out that the Gauls had national assemblies even before Caesar so

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unpleasantly broke in upon them, yet the really original "States General" were called together in 1301, on a question between the Holy Father Boniface the Eighth and King Philip le Bel. The King had taxed his subjects, in order to raise means for resisting invasion. The Pope had nothing to say against it, till he learnt that Philip had taxed all his subjects, ecclesiastics as well as laymen. Boniface cried to the priests not to give a *sou*. Philip, on his side, ordered them to refrain from paying Papal dues. Boniface called a synod to help him to defeat the King; Philip called a new assembly, the States General, to enable him to make war against all enemies, the Pope among the rest.

The different members were duly elected: the nobles by nobles, clergy by clerics, and representatives (generally lawyers, merchants, &c.) by the commoners. To these were given *cahiers* of grievances and instructions from each locality represented. The contents of all those codices were reduced into three, those three were potted down into one, and that one usually promised aid to the King, in return for the redress of popular grievances. When the comprehensive *cahier* was presented and accepted, the States were dissolved. They both met and separated with much ceremony. Nobles and clergy made themselves appear pretty equal with any of the blood royal who might be present, but a member of the Third Estate was forced to keep his distance from his colleagues, and could never even answer a query put to him by a prince without going down on his knees. Nobles and Third Estate went boldly in for King against Pope, and the clergy, afraid to run counter, agreed that the Papal dues might be justly withheld.

This method of proceeding—ask and have—was so agreeable to Philip that, in 1314, he, wanting to take possession of the County of Flanders, summoned the States again to Paris. The members thought that he ought to have the means he required, and Philip immediately took their disposition for consent to raise them as he chose. Thereupon, His Majesty laid a duty on the sale of all goods in France. But there arose a popular cry of *halte là!* The States authorized taxation, but they were indignant at French traders having to pay it. Insurrections broke out, and peace came only when Philip's son, Louis the Tenth, bound himself and heirs, for ever, never to levy any impost on the French generally without the consent of the Three Estates. This was the law when the States General of 1355, with which M. Picot commences his work, met at Paris, to aid King John in his disastrous struggle with Edward the Third. The subject, in fact, properly begins here, for now, for the first time, the Third Estate deliberated with the others. Étienne Marcel, *prévôt des marchands*, brought about this revolution. These States agreed to find the means to keep up a force of 30,000 men for the current year; but they stipulated that they should dispense as well as find the money, and that the King should no longer have the power of seizing the goods of the people for his use, nor of tampering with the coin, nor enjoy exemption from taxation. The "sacred right of insurrection" was insisted on if these enactments of the States General were opposed. Deliberative! Here was an Executive Government already; one body, and the Third Estate at its head!

Things might have gone well but for Poictiers. John's captivity, the weakness of his son Charles, and general confusion, had their influence upon the States General of 1356. To secure power for themselves, they sought to keep the Dauphin altogether without it, except on conditions too hard to accept. They refused to vote him any funds. Charles immediately depreciated the currency; and, in a few hours, the Parisians were in revolt, with Marcel at their head. The Dauphin gave way, and promised everything urged upon him,—a general reform, in fact, in Church and State. On the first opportunity, he acted against all his promises. The States, to find the support they needed, acted, in their turn, against their own principles. They levied new taxes, and, worse than all, they depreciated the currency, as the Dauphin had done, and had been denounced for doing, before them. A collision ensued, when Marcel and his followers bearded the Regent-Dauphin at the Hôtel de Ville, and slew the Marshals of Champagne and Normandy (who supported him against the popular party); but the Parisians ultimately allowed him to continue Regent in name. He recovered the shadow of power when, in 1359, he called the States together, to perform legally what he could not do of himself; namely, declare the Treaty of London, by which John gave up the best part of France to England, null and void. They patriotically voted for war, and the means of war. Charles was not grateful. As King, his aim was to lower the authority of the States. The States, deeming that they should grow powerful in proportion as the monarch was weak, acted accordingly. Between them both, the people were as if they were being ground beneath the upper and lower mill-stones.

As we read of the States assembling period after period, reign after reign, it is almost as if we were perusing slightly-varied versions of the same story. They were summoned when kings wanted money; the money was given on condition of certain rights and privileges being granted; and, with the money in hand, the rights and privileges were withheld, or were yielded only when the people (these sometimes including most exalted personages as demagogues) snatched them. "Les rois ne lâchent que quand le peuple arrache." On the other hand, the States again and again abused their power, but the abuse was almost inevitable (for "les bureaux restent" under every régime). They kept alive a spirit of resistance against despotism, and maintained in activity the theory that there should be no taxation without the consent of the people who were to contribute the sums required.

What was for a long time called the last States General assembled, with marvellous pomp, at Paris, in 1614. The King professed to have called the three orders together solely that he might redress the acknowledged grievances of his people. It was on this occasion that a division was made among the orders. Each asked what was considered best only for its own constituents. The Third Estate demanded reduction of taxes, abolition of pensions, for paying which the public pocket was impudently picked, and a peremptory denial that the Pope had any temporal rights in France, or could relieve Frenchmen from allegiance to the King, or could claim to dispose of the sovereign's life.

The Third Estate caused immense excitement by their propositions. The clergy and nobility united against them, and carried a modified resolution, that all Frenchmen abhorred the idea that any one on earth was superior to the King in France, or could dispose of his life and throne. This did not settle the question as it referred to the Pope, but the Parliament agreed in the main principle with the Third Estate, and the Assembly was dissolved with mingled pomp and confusion.

If the Parliaments had always been patriotic, Kings unselfish, and people not too exacting, the States General might never again have been assembled. When Louis the Sixteenth called them together in 1789, the whole machinery had got so out of gear that even the methods of electing the members had, in some cities, been forgotten. Sir Samuel Romilly, travelling through France, was actually stopped on his way, and asked to tell the perplexed municipality all he knew about the matter! On the May morning of 1789, Necker's young daughter, afterwards Madame de Staél, was standing at a window, with Madame de Montmorin, joyously contemplating the grand procession of the members to the Cathedral at Versailles. "You are wrong to feel joy at this," said the Foreign Minister's wife; "out of it will come disasters to France and ruin to us." The poor lady spoke truly, for she and all her family came to an untimely end. Meanwhile, the King informed the Three Estates that he had summoned them to remedy the financial disorder, and to reform every grievance which was adverse to the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the kingdom. How the King and nobles and clergy, marred (though not always intentionally) more than they made, and how the Third Estate began the Revolution, which nobody as yet has been powerful and lucky enough to bring to an end, are matters upon which we need not enter. M. Picot does not concern himself with the last and most eventful of the meetings of the States General. Among the last were to be found men answering to the Duke of Burgundy and to the King of Navarre, as well as to the Marcs and Le Coqs, of former assemblies of the States. M. Picot speaks of, some day, publishing "*les cahiers de doléance*." We need not inform so learned an historian, but we may mention the matter for the benefit of readers interested in the subject, that the *cahiers* or schedules of grievances sent up in 1789 from the Nivernais and Donziais have been ably edited by M. Labot. When students of history have mastered the contents of M. Picot's work, they will find much instruction and no little amusement in M. Labot's volume. In the Nivernais, nobles, clergy, and commons seem to have taken the tone of Frenchmen, who could forget self, party, and prejudice for the sake of the country. If all had been so inclined, the Revolution might have been brief and bloodless.

*Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, of the Reign of James I., 1603-1606. Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. Edited by the Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., and John P. Prendergast, Esq. (Longmans & Co.)*

THE three years of James's reign noted above produce here nearly a thousand documents, and a *précis* of their contents is given by the

editors. And yet they are probably not a tenth part of what originally was written for State and political purposes in connexion with Ireland. When James looked at a mass of Irish documents in England he was astonished, and he declared that there seemed to be more correspondence of England with Ireland than with all the world besides. What with thieves, gentlemen with kleptomania when a State Paper came near their fingers, borrowers who never returned the documents lent, time, fire, rats, and water, the mountain has been reduced, but it is a mountain still, as the present Calendar for only three years of a reign amply testifies. An excellent Preface gives a lucid history of the collections and of the collectors of many of the series of State Papers contained in this volume. Turning over the pages, we are arrested by the miscellaneous articles. Among them we observe a curious Christian name, if that of Apollo may be so called, for a rector of St. Warburgh's, Dublin, in 1604. In that year, Mr. Apollo Water, "a graduate minister and preacher," held the living on the presentation of the Archbishop of Dublin. In those days the county Cork men did not lose their wits in time of trouble. When the King's deputy entered the city of Cork in state, after suppression of rebellion, the men of the district entertained him "with a dumb show of plough iron on both sides of the street, from the port to his lodgings; intimating hereby that the soldiers, by their exactions and rapines, had wasted the country, making all these ploughs to be idle, which should have sustained their country." It is to be observed, too, that not less than eleven sons of kings of England had held the Lieutenancy of Ireland, from John, Earl of Mortaigne, afterwards King John, to Henry Fitzroy, natural son of Henry the Eighth. Among them we find that "Rich. III. gave this office of Lieutenancy unto his eldest son Edward," who was his only legitimate son. Nearly all these appointments were, of course, nominal, the duties being exercised by Lords Deputy. In 1606 we find complaint made that the Liverpool magistrates had transported two rascals, too bad for Liverpool, to Drogheda, and a hope expressed that the English magistrates will not be permitted to do so any more. In another page we come upon a sample of the popular slang of the period. A portion of the papers here calendered were left to Trinity College, Dublin, by Sir Jerome Alexander, who, from being a rogue in England, rose to the dignity of Chief Justice of the Irish Common Pleas. He, who had himself narrowly escaped hanging, had a sort of sensual delight in hanging other people; and this to such a degree that "to Alexander" a man was to condemn him or put him to death. "I thank God," writes Orrery, "the robbers in this province are suppressed. Many I have taken and keep in jail against the Assizes, where I hope they will be *Alexandered*." And Ormonde subsequently wrote to Orrery:—"The Tories in Leinster and upon the borders of Ulster are now pretty well broken, or will be by the time Sir Jerome Alexander, who has a special commission to try, and a very special inclination to hang them, shall have done with them."

The documents not only have their contents set forth with lucid expression, but the Index

is so arranged as not only to afford the usual guidance, but much information. For example:—

"Absentees... Statute of Henry VIII., forfeiting the Irish honours and lands of some peers resident in England. *Vice versa*, forfeiting the English lands and honours of some nobles resident in Ireland. Hence the English nobility have less interest in the state of Ireland, and the Irish nobility have not that credit in England their ancestors had."

There is a whole history in those few words referring to five entries under the head "Absentees." If Lord Campbell would willingly have hanged any editor or author who omitted to supply an Index to his work, he would probably have asked for a pension for an index-maker who executed his duty after the above fashion, so pleasant to those who want to refer to the books themselves.

It is difficult to select from a volume so miscellaneous in its contents any extract that can possibly give an idea of it as a whole. Let it suffice to say that there is hardly a subject in any way connected with Church or State, in all their numberless ramifications, but receives some illustration here. Perhaps as interesting a passage as any is one in reference to the Irish papers in the English Exchequer Treasury, of which the following amusing account is given in the Preface:—

"The general contents of the Exchequer Treasury were distributed into twenty-four classes. The documents were preserved in a variety of receptacles: chests (*arcu*), coffers (*cophino, forcerio*), boxes (*pyxide*), and even bags and hampers or wicker baskets. These were distinguished by various marks or signs for the purpose of reference, and the several entries of the Kalendar contain marginal notes indicating the particular receptacle in which the different documents were to be found. Many of these marks of reference are very curious, being for the most part significant or symbolical in their character. Thus, documents relating to marriage contracts are indicated by clasped hands; papers relating to the woollen manufacture by a pair of shears; Peter-pence documents by a key; documents of different countries or cities by a figure or emblem characteristic of the country or city;—as Scotland, by a Lochaber axe; Wales, by a Briton with one foot shod and the other bare; Aragon, by a lancer mounted upon a jennet; Yarmouth, by three herrings. The most curious of all is that attached to some documents connected with the rebellions, which were among the normal incidents of that age. Documents of this class are distinguished by the singular device of a gallows."

We have only to add, that no volume of this series has been more carefully edited than the one which we now close, recommending it to the notice of all students of the history of England and Ireland between the years named on the title-page.

*The Army of the North German Confederation: a brief Description of its Organization, of the different Branches of the Service and their Rôle in War, of its Mode in Fighting, &c.* By a Prussian General. Translated from the Corrected Edition, by permission of the Author, by Col. Edward Newdigate. (H. S. King & Co.)

TILL about eighteen years ago there was scarcely an original book in the English language on the art of war. Since that time an immense improvement has taken place; yet we are, no doubt, even now open to the reproach that in military literature and matters we have not displayed a creative genius. If, however, English officers are not creative, they have displayed a remarkable readiness to imitate;

and it cannot be denied that in the Prussians we have found good models. Book after book on military history and art has been translated from the German, with great advantage to our officers; and of all the translators, none has shown more industry and discrimination than that earnest, accomplished, and practical soldier, Col. Newdigate. The work before us is by no means the least instructive specimen of his labours. It tells, it is true, an oft-repeated tale; but not only is it well told, but, in addition, there is an excellent chapter on Tactics, and another on Fortresses, Entrenched Camps, and Siege Operations. It is with the two chapters in question that we shall chiefly occupy ourselves on this occasion. There are, however, in the first part of the book, several subjects which are well worthy of notice. Never before 1870 have railways played such an important part in war. The railways were used both to bring up troops to the frontier and subsequently to transport the sick, reinforcements, and supplies. Contrary to the predictions of some ardent theorists, they were seldom found available for moving fighting men when the latter were in actual presence of the enemy. Still, there were exceptions, among which may be mentioned General Vinoy's journey to Mezières and back, Bourbaki's flank movement from Bourges to Besançon, and the despatch of reinforcements from Paris previous to the battle of St. Quentin. The Prussians, indeed, spare no pains in endeavouring to derive the utmost possible benefit from railways. On mobilization, railway detachments are at once formed, the minutest arrangements having been made during peace. A railway detachment consists of a party of pioneers under Engineer officers, three officers and 100 railway labourers, still borne on the strength of the Landwehr, some regular railway officials, a certain number of railway engineers, and four wagons. Besides, the troops are continually exercised in embarking and disembarking in railway trains, and in loading them with guns, wagons, and horses. A special feature in the Prussian military system is, that war necessitates no arrangements which have not been prepared beforehand, and no change of, but only an increase in, the number of officers.

Let us now pass on to the chapters on Tactics and Fortresses. The "Prussian General," while admitting that the defence has gained a great material advantage from the improvements in fire-arms, considers that the moral advantages of the offensive are so important that it should always be assumed, if possible. It is amusing to find that almost every army claims bayonet charges as peculiarly its own specialty. The "Prussian General" is, however, justified in asserting, that since the days of Frederick the Great, "the attack" has been the fundamental principle of "the Prussian War Direction." Our attention is called to the fact that on one occasion on which this system was departed from, namely, in the Jena campaign, crushing disasters ensued. It is the "Prussian General" who calls this "the only one instance" of departure from the rule, but we may be allowed to remind him that in 1815 Napoleon assumed the offensive, both strategically and tactically, and that Ligny was the result.

In touching on the different arms, the author says of artillery, that it is a mistake to term it a mere defensive arm, for—

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"the crushing power of ordnance is just as powerful for the attack as for the defence. At the same time, artillery has one very weak side. It is unable to defend itself if somewhat unexpectedly attacked by cavalry, and the smallest body of infantry which succeeds in approaching it, concealed from view, and fires upon the serving troops and horses, can compel a whole battery to drive off."

As we are sure to be inferior in the number of our guns to any continental enemy with whom we may blunder into war, we should carefully study how best to take advantage of this weakness of artillery. As to cavalry, our author admits that large masses can seldom be employed in battle, and that, in fact, it is chiefly before and after an action that cavalry come into play. Notwithstanding this admission, he, differing in this respect from some of his own countrymen, is averse to any reduction in that arm. We cannot give even a summary of his arguments, but we must say that they appear sound. He winds up with the following significant passage:—"Germany must, however, be prepared to have to do with an enemy whose cavalry is just as strong as her own, and is better than the French."

According to the author, the German is born a light infantry soldier, other nations being compelled to educate their light troops, and the British soldier being too heavy to be even educated. The German legion, it appears, did all the light service in the Peninsula. We are tolerably well acquainted with the literature and traditions of the Peninsular War, but this assertion staggers us. We have evidently been labouring under a universal delusion when we imagined that the 42nd and 92nd Highlanders were tolerably agile soldiers; that the old 95th, the present Rifle Brigade, had some notion of skirmishing; that the Light Division generally could march a bit, and was not altogether undeserving of its title. We had always supposed that in those days, at all events, the Germans, though possessing many valuable military qualities, were rather slow. We have clearly been mistaken, and accept the "Prussian General's" correction with due humility, for is this not an age of exploded myths?

To fortresses, a subject which in books written about the war has not received all the attention it merits, our author devotes an interesting chapter. We strongly recommend it to our readers, for it is too suggestive to be dealt with properly in the few lines left to us. To one of his topics, however, we beg to call attention. It has been urged by many that in the interests of humanity entrenched camps should be substituted for fortified towns. The "Prussian General" points out that the dismantled towns, with their rich resources, would fall into the hands of the enemy, and that fortresses are useful only at strategically important points. At the passage of rivers, and the junctions of railroads and rivers, large towns already exist, and entrenched camps elsewhere would be of little or no value, for the direction of roads and railways could not be altered accordingly.

We must now conclude; but before we lay down our pen, we are bound to thank Col. Newdigate for a good translation of an instructive and suggestive book.

*Notitia Eucharistica: a Commentary Explanatory, Doctrinal and Historical, on the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion, according to the Use of the Church of England, &c.* By W. E. Scudamore, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

MR. SCUDAMORE has collected together a vast amount of liturgical lore, under the form of a commentary on the English office for Holy Communion. The work extends to more than 900 pages, and not only are points directly suggested by the text of the Prayer Book discussed, but the characteristics of ancient Liturgies which are absent from the Anglican forms, or only faintly indicated, are referred to at length. For example, information will be found in illustration of the following: Gradual, Diptych, Corporal, Paxbrede. These are a few words taken at random from an Index at the end,—a necessary addition to any treatise like this, where many isolated little points are touched upon.

The writer may be classed as a High Churchman, though at issue on some points with the advanced section of that party, especially in his opinions with respect to the presence during the celebration of those who do not communicate. He speaks strongly against the practice, but does not advocate any restriction of the liberty at present allowed in this respect. He states with fairness arguments on both sides, and is ready to make concessions in some matters where others of his school would not be prepared to give way. We may notice by way of illustrating our remarks those portions of the book which treat of the use of Vestments, Lights, and Incense. The prominence which has been given to these discussions of late years, and recent judgments, have invested such questions with considerable importance, and, perhaps, make them interesting to the general reader.

No distinctive dress was worn by the clergy during their ministrations in early times, and the adoption of such mark of office was probably due to the retention of the secular habit of antiquity by the clergy when officiating, after its general use had been abandoned. This Mr. Scudamore admits, and applying it to the question of vestments says:—"Their use in the first instance was, without doubt, subject to considerations of expediency and charity, and their resumption ought to be so now."

For more than three centuries after Christ no ecclesiastical sanction was given to the symbolical or ritual use of lights in the public offices of religion. Mr. Scudamore considers this as certain (p. 121), and traces the probable growth of the custom of placing lights on the altar. The priest was in some instances accompanied to the altar by acolytes bearing lights, which were extinguished at the commencement of the office, but lighted again at the Gospel. In process of time these lights were placed behind the altar; there they remained without being put out, and finally they were placed on the altar at the back.

Incense when referred to by the early Christian writers is spoken of in terms which show that it was not then used in the services of the Church; the third apostolical Canon mentions incense as used at the time of Divine Service, but Mr. Scudamore considers this portion an interpolation of later date. He does not quote any MS. authority in favour of his view.

It may be inferred that the author would acquiesce in any or all of these usages being prohibited, and in his Preface he intimates that better knowledge of the origin and history of some things that are theologically indifferent would lead men to estimate them at their true value. His hope in publishing his work was at first to allay the bitterness caused by diversities of opinion on such topics. Yet he criticizes the Purchas judgment of the Privy Council severely; and if Mr. Scudamore be taken as a representative of the Moderate High Church school (and as such he may be fairly considered), it seems that those not immediately affected by the decisions of that tribunal are seriously disturbed by the judgment. Indications that these external accessories of worship were employed occur soon after the Christian religion had been officially acknowledged by the civil power. It seems probable that, so long as Christians were subject to misapprehension, they would avoid any practice which would confound them with heathendom; but as soon as they were public competitors with the fast-decaying religion of the Old World, they would use every means to set forth Christianity in an attractive light, and a desire to conciliate the people for the loss of gorgeous public rites would lead them to adopt those accessories which at first they rejected. St. Chrysostom is said to have introduced Litanies because the heretical party used them, and drew away the orthodox by this means. A similar feeling may have actuated other leaders of the Christian Church.

To return to Mr. Scudamore's work. We do not find much critical examination of ancient Liturgies, or an attempt to separate what is ancient from what labours under the suspicion of interpolation. This is done only in a few instances; but there is an amount of curious and interesting information (much of it taken from writers whose works are difficult of access) contained in this work, which must make it serviceable as a book of reference, or it may be read through continuously with pleasure and profit by any one desirous of knowing the origin of, and changes which have taken place in, this portion of the Book of Common Prayer.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*When George the Third was King.* 2 vols. (Low & Co.)

*Saint Cecilia.* 3 vols. (Same publishers.)

'WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING' is a phrase which suggests a pretty wide choice of period; so we may tell our readers at once that the book so named refers to a very early part of that monarch's reign, somewhere (for the author is not quite consistent in his dates) between 1760 and 1770. The story is of the most simple construction. Miss Amelia Hurst, left an orphan at eighteen, comes to live with her aunt, Mrs. Patten, in the old lady's house at Cracknell Wells. Here, as she is pretty and interesting, two young gentlemen shortly fall in love with her,—the one Mr. Richard Weston, the other Mr. Charles Careless, his cousin, heir to a baronetcy. Richard is tolerably faithfully modelled on the lines of Joseph Surface, especially in the second volume, where he changes character to some extent, and, from having been an empty

coxcomb, with a tendency to write bad verses, becomes a scheming hypocrite, planning revenge with moral sentiments in his mouth. Of course, at the outset, he is the suitor whom the aunt prefers and the niece detests,—though we cannot really see much reason, when he is compared with Charles, for the preference of the one or the dislike of the other. If Richard is a sneak, Charles is a bully; against Richard's tendency to falsehood may be set off Charles's well-developed attachment to drinking and gambling; and in the matter of coxcomtry, there is not much to choose between them. However, Amelia decides in favour of eloping with Charles, which, having been satisfactorily achieved, Charles's father dies opportunely, having omitted to disinherit him, and the two return as Sir Charles and my Lady. Then Mr. Weston begins to think of revenging himself for his disappointment, and, as we have said, becomes, contrary to Juvenal's canon, a scoundrel on a sudden. He is much aided in his plans by his cousin's persistent habits of drunkenness and card-playing, which are fast ruining Sir Charles, but, as might have been expected, is discovered and baffled at the last moment. Sir Charles reforms with unparalleled rapidity, and from that time forward makes the best of husbands to his Amelia. On this not very original plot the story is constructed, we are bound to say, pretty well for (are we not right in supposing?) a first attempt; that is to say, the author has read 'The Virginians,' and has made an effort to write in the style of Thackeray,—good enough practice for a young writer. He should, however, not imitate his model so closely as he does in his last few sentences, which bear too obvious a resemblance to some which we have seen elsewhere. This is rather a common fault in the book before us. The author should remember that modelling his style on that of eminent writers is one thing, parodying them is another. On the other hand, there are some points in which he might with advantage follow his patterns more closely. Thackeray, we are sure, would never have written "the dolorous Penseroso with her melancholy eyes," nor "I, studiis florentem ignobilis oti," nor "like the saint looks up to heaven when he prays." These are faults, whatever be the date and style of the story, which should not be committed. With regard to the incongruities into which the author has occasionally fallen, owing to his having chosen to write of a hundred years ago to some extent in the diction of that period, we will only say that, having undertaken a difficult task, he must not be surprised if he has not quite succeeded. On the whole, we should counsel him to give up what under any circumstances cannot be regarded as more than a *jeu d'esprit*, and write his next novel in modern English throughout. We see qualities in him which make us hope that he will do it well.

'Saint Cecilia' is a little too didactic and a little too melancholy, though its doctrines are eminently moderate and its pathos winning and genuine. It professes to be founded on fact; and is itself a proof how much the sympathetic treatment of fact may resemble the highest kind of fiction. We may convey an approximate idea of the character of the story by saying that, in its excellent sentiments and in a certain old-fashioned ponderosity of style, it distantly resembles the

works of Miss Austen, while on its imaginative and ideal side it is not unlike the productions of Miss Kavanagh. Constance Guilford is just the heroine Miss Kavanagh delights in; but Constance, with all her simplicity of heart, her artistic and religious emotions, carries a ballast of common sense and principle with which Miss Kavanagh would scarcely have endowed her. The latter author, like some other pleasing writers of the day, generally trusts to the delineation of the untrained instincts for the production of charming heroines. St. Cecilia's biographer includes in her essay the moral education of one naturally well-endowed. It is this which, in spite of several shortcomings, some tediousness of iteration, not a few almost Puritanic denunciations of things which the world has reckoned harmless, will secure the attention of her readers. Not inopportune has the experiment been made of showing that education, in the true sense, does not impair freshness; that regulated virtue is not necessarily all "lilies and languors"; that, in fine, a lady on Miss Austen's pattern may combine humanity with sanctity; for Constance is a saint, though a saint whom sinners may appreciate. She is no stiff figure, suggestive of hard benches of beatitude and aureoles of uncomfortable rigidity, but a living, loving woman, none the less susceptible of the warmest human impressions, that her highest aspirations, the best efforts of her heart and mind, are set on the unseen. From internal evidence, we should conclude that this story is the work of a lady. An attempt is made in the introductory chapter to mislead us by a reference to severe exertions at the Bar; but our Portia betrays herself by too excellent a description of a girl's school, with its sententious and somewhat worldly mistress, and also, we fancy, by the predilection she displays in her male characters for warriors and clergymen. Capt. Ormond, who ought properly to have married the heroine, is a veritable Paladin—one who endangers his commission in our straitly regulated army by seeking buccaneering adventures on his own account,—a marvel not only of military spirit, but topographical skill, which he displays incidentally in his rides with Constance and her father; Sir Arthur Acton, who wants to marry her—a complication which, for dramatic purposes, necessitates her untimely death—is a Nimrod of the first flight, and possessed of "broad acres" such as ladies love; Simcoe, the curate, meets with nothing but sympathy and respect; while Lovel's unquiet passion, a confusion between "art" and "heart," gives that spice of cruel satisfaction which the gentlest of the sex can scarcely forego. Again, when theological points are slightly touched upon, we fancy we can detect a certain feminine tone of partizanship. But be this as it may, there are certain broad merits in the tale, unequal as its performance undoubtedly is, which render minor questions as to authorship unimportant. It is the work of a thoughtful reader, and, but for one grave error, we should have added, of a fairly skilful writer. But a sentence like the following one demands remark—"eliminating from the causes of failure the means of success." A more glaring misuse of an ill-treated verb has never been put on record. To "eliminate" is to thrust out of doors, as Mr. Mill pathetically remarks somewhere.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

*Dr. Morell's English Series.—A Practical Introduction to English Composition on a New Plan. With Three Hundred Exercises.* (Longmans & Co.)

THE distinctive feature of Dr. Morell's work is, that it goes beyond others in telling the pupil what to say, as well as how to say it. No doubt it is a mistake to call upon young people for compositions on subjects out of the range of their knowledge and thought, but Dr. Morell must not suppose he is the first to have discovered this. If other writers on composition have confined themselves strictly within their province, simply giving rules and models for the expression of ideas, they have pre-supposed that the pupil has already acquired the needful information, or have directed him to sources from which it might be obtained. There is a convenience in Dr. Morell's plan of supplying subject-matter, as well as directions for expressing it. On the other hand, it has led to an enlargement of his book, and is only partially carried out. After giving a few narratives in full, each followed by an outline, he furnishes a number of bare outlines or skeletons, which the pupil is to fill up from the resources of his own mind. Then follow faulty passages to be corrected, extracts from old writers to be turned into modern English, topics and hints for essays, and a few remarks (with exercises) on English verse, in explaining which he follows Dr. Latham. Dr. Morell's general directions for writing are good, though scarcely given in so compact and systematic a shape as could be wished. He talks about "the law of clearness," "the law of fullness," and so on; and after having told the pupil to "write with the greatest possible fullness of detail," bids him, in the very next sentence, cut down his phraseology as much as possible. He has a strange aversion to the use of participles in English, while Prof. Bain, on the other hand, thinks they might with advantage be much more frequently employed. He is certainly wrong in explaining the word *fair* to mean "wish or desire to," instead of *glad* or *gladly*. His book is, undoubtedly, a good one, and would be none the worse if it were devoid of attacks upon others, which are scarcely just, and not in good taste.

*Longer English Poems; with Notes, Philological and Explanatory, and an Introduction on the Teaching of English, chiefly for Use in Schools.* Edited by J. W. Hales, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is an extremely well-edited book. Mr. Hales has some critical faculty, and has stated, with much happiness of judgment and phrase, the distinguishing characteristics of the authors of whom he gives specimens. His short estimates and biographies, in his Notes, of Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Johnson, Collins, Gray, Goldsmith, Burns, Cowper, Coleridge, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Keats, and Shelley, are really models of what such things ought to be, and must stimulate boys' minds to observe and compare the differences of these poets, with the best result. The following criticism on Shelley and Wordsworth contrasts advantageously with the stuff that usually is put before boys:—"Shelley's poetry bears the impress of his eager, spiritual nature, and also of his vexed, peaceless life. When those vexations are remembered, and also that he was cut off when not yet 'in flushing,' the works he has left behind move wonder and astonishment at the splendour of his genius. Without doubt he is one of the foremost of English poets. Scarcely one has possessed in a higher degree the gift of language and of melody. Few, indeed, have heard 'the still, sad music of humanity,' and echoed it with such fine feeling and exquisite modulation as he. If ever any poet, he heard that subtle sphere-music Plato speaks of, and made it in some sort audible for mankind. There was much in common between his genius and that of Wordsworth. Certainly, of his contemporaries, Wordsworth influenced him most, however the conservatism of Wordsworth's maturer years shocked and alienated him. Would that he had had something of Wordsworth's patient, faithful workmanship! In other respects, he was,

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perhaps, the better endowed by Nature. His poetic faculty is livelier and more vigorous. It droops or falls less often, is less subject to prosaic intervals. Guidance and control it sometimes wants, not ever life and power. His eyes pierced, so far as a man's may, through the material world, to the eternal world which lies beyond and onward. Indeed, the material world did but furnish him with the means of expression; what he would express was not its, nor of it. His visions were not of earth. . . . All the fairmesses of the earth were dearer to him as imaging yet more exquisite and diviner beauty." Mr. Hales evidently believes in "ex pede Herclem," not "ex ungue"; and, instead of the short poems which one usually finds in school-books, he has given longer ones, from which the authors can be fairly judged: thus, Milton is represented by his "Hymn on the Nativity," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas"; Coleridge by the "Ancient Mariner"; Wordsworth by his "Ode on Immortality" and "Laodamia"; Keats by the "Eve of St. Agnes"; and Shelley by his "Adonais." The spirit of each poem and its author is well brought out, and every allusion and verbal difficulty in the text is explained and commented on. To the book are prefixed some very pregnant "Suggestions on the Teaching of English," with a specimen lesson on Scott's "Rosabelle." These "Suggestions" will prove to any teacher, who fancies that English is not a hard enough subject to be taught, that his belief proceeds merely from his own ignorance, and that, in the hands of a teacher who knows his subject, English is hard enough for any boy to learn, and English poetry more fitted to make him think and feel than a classical author, taught to the extent only that classics usually are taught in schools. Mr. Hales has sowed good seed.

*Turner's Reading Series.—The Fourth English Reading Book.* (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

The lessons in this little book are well fitted to teach children something of science, morals, thought, and poetry. They are simple, natural, and lively, without being at all nonsensical. Some of those on science have too many hard words, which are not always correctly explained. The author seems to have rather hazy notions about "induction," "deduction," and "varying inversely as the square of the distance." He is most successful in explaining and illustrating moral duties, which he does very effectively.

*Work and Play; or, Help for the Night School.* (Mozley.)

The numbers of a monthly periodical for the first six months of this year, stitched together, form a volume containing short stories, pieces of poetry, readings from the Bible, passages for dictation, and lessons in arithmetic.

*Chambers's English Dictionary, Pronouncing, Explanatory, and Etymological, with Vocabularies of Scottish Words and Phrases, Americanisms, &c.* Edited by James Donald. (Chambers.)

This is a useful and generally trustworthy compilation, enlarged from its publishers' small English Dictionary. It is not so full or serviceable a book as Mahn's edition of Webster, but will doubtless secure a circulation that will repay the cost of its production. Though it claims to contain all the obsolete and rare words in the Authorized Version of the Scriptures, it omits—as Dictionaries usually do—"anhungered," and "tobreak" (all tobroke his skull). It will shock the members of the Four-in-Hand Club by defining a "drag" as "a low car or cart"; it derives "barley" from the Welsh "barlys—bara, bread, llys, a plant," instead of the Old English "berlic, the bare plant (*lie* or *leac*=leek, plant, as in "garlic," &c.); it takes "colour," "conscience," "consequence," "glory," &c., from the Latin grandfather forms, instead of the French paternal ones; it gives the Anglo-Saxon *cath*, gentle, as the parent of "ease," and makes the real father, the French *aise*, only a cognate; it misses the French *en gogue* for our "agog"; and derives "eleven" and "twelve" from one and two, "and the root of leave," "one left, two left, that is, after

counting ten"; whereas, according to Dr. Richard Morris, *li* is ten, as seen in Gothic *dán-lif*, *twa-lif*, one+ten, two+ten, like thirteen=three+ten. Still, on the whole, the book has been judiciously handled, and we incline to think it the best of the curtailed successors of Webster that have come under our notice.

*As You Like It.* Edited by Charles E. Moberly, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

This is a handy, clearly-printed school edition of Shakspeare's bright play. The notes are sensible, and not overdone, and the Introduction is helpful, though wanting in freshness. We suppose that the unwillingness to raise the price of the book was the motive for leaving out of it Lodge's "Rosalynne," or large extracts from it, as nothing could do boys more good than comparing, under a good master or editor, Shakspeare's and Lodge's treatment of the same subject. No play of Shakspeare's, or tale of Chaucer's, should, be put before boys without its original, for them to see what the poet made of his material.

*John Heywood's Supplementary Manchester Readers.—The Historic Reader, compiled to suit the Requirements of Standards V. and VI. of the New Code.—The Scripture Reading Book.* By the Rev. R. Adams, M.A. (Simpkin & Co.)

The first of the above works is a collection of portions of English history from the Invasion of Britain by Cæsar to the death of Elizabeth. They are abridged from standard authors, and preceded by epitomes of the periods to which they relate. The second book contains a series of lessons from the Bible.

*Select Parables from Nature, for Use of Schools.* By Mrs. Alfred Gatty. (Bell & Daldy.)

Mrs. GATTY'S Parables from Nature are too well known to need any recommendation. Those here given are lively and graceful stories, illustrating and enforcing excellent moral lessons. Young people could not have better reading.

*The Useful Knowledge Reading-Books.* Edited by the Rev. E. T. Stevens, B.A. and the Rev. C. Hole. *Boys' Second and Third Standards. Girls' Second and Third Standards.* (Longmans & Co.)

We have already called attention to this series, which claims a superiority over all others in combining useful information with attractive reading—a claim which we cannot admit to be founded in fact. We do not see that these books are better stored with sound knowledge than others of the same class, while they are certainly less entertaining than many we have met with. There does not appear to be any special suitability in the two separate series for boys and girls; indeed we have thought some of the stories in one series more appropriate for the other.

*Nelson's School Series.—The Royal Primer.* Illustrated. *The Royal Readers, Nos. I., II., III. and IV.* Illustrated. (Nelson & Sons.)

AMONG the various series of reading-books, lately issued, this deserves to occupy a high place. The lessons are carefully graduated to suit the growing intelligence and increasing knowledge of the pupil, and are well calculated both to teach reading, and, at the same time, interest and instruct the reader. The matter is varied, but all admirably adapted for children, without being, in any case, silly; and the illustrations are a pleasing and useful addition to the text. That nothing may be wanting to complete the excellence of the series, valuable suggestions are thrown out for the guidance of the teacher.

*French Practice and Theory.* By G. C. Mast. Part I. (Bean.)

It would be a new thing to meet with a French instruction book which did not profess to teach the language on a new and improved method in the shortest possible time. We have the old cuckoo cry in this little book; and the author asserts that whoever has mastered the two parts "ought to be able, not merely to read intelligently anything in French, but also to express his ideas in that

language correctly, and even elegantly, on any ordinary subject." Such a statement confutes itself. The first part consists of less than a hundred small pages of conversations, exercises, fables, and scraps of grammar scattered here and there, with directions for pronunciation.

*Eugène's French Grammar and Exercises.* (Williams & Norgate.)

In itself this is in many ways the most satisfactory French grammar for beginners that we have yet seen. Not only does it state clearly and intelligibly the various peculiarities of French, giving, as far as possible, a rational explanation instead of a blind rule of thumb, for such matters as the position of the adjective (where, however, we think the author has not quite got to the bottom of the question), the use of *ce* and *il*, the number and gender of participles compounded with *avoir* (a frequent stumbling-block to Frenchmen themselves), and the like, but it also does good service by presenting the Latin forms, wherever possible, side by side with their French derivatives. Herein, however, is the gravest charge that we have to bring against the author, for he has used throughout the grammar and dictionary of M. Brachet, quoting him sometimes almost verbatim, without, as far as we can detect, the slightest acknowledgment. We hope to see this omission supplied in another edition; as it stands, it can only be regarded as a breach of literary courtesy. A few errors, also, call for correction; for instance, on page 61 it should have been noticed that the *i* in *point* and *plaint* is strictly analogous to that in *lait* and *nuit*, and equally represents the Latin *c* in the original words. In the Preface, again, we have *rancor* derived on one page from *redemptionem*, and on the other from *redemptionem*, the latter, it is needless to say, being alone correct. The examples in §129 are somewhat clumsily chosen: thus, *devenir* does not mean "to become of," but merely "to become," and certainly does not govern an accusative, as is clearly shown by the very sentence given as a specimen of its use. "*Qu'est-il devenu?*" is literally, "What has he become?" though in English we turn the phrase by "What has become of him?" and is not an example of the same difference of idiom as is found in "*Je vous attends*" and "I wait for you." Lastly, "*Un demi heure*" should have at least found a place among the errata. In spite of these oversights, however, the book is likely to be useful to all who wish either to learn or to teach the French language.

*Graduated School Arithmetic.* By B. Templar. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THERE is a greater abundance of examples, more carefully graduated, in this arithmetic than in most others.

*Hachette's French Classics.—Fables de La Fontaine. With Grammatical, Explanatory, and Etymological Notes,* by F. Tarver, M.A. (Hachette & Co.)

*Le Misanthrope: Comédie, par Molière. With Grammatical and Explanatory Notes,* by the Rev. P. H. E. Brette, B.D. (Same publishers.)

We have before called attention to the series of which these two volumes form part, and with which no other of the kind can compete. So large a collection as this of La Fontaine's Fables, edited in a manner suited for the purposes of education, has never been published in this country. Mr. Tarver, as an experienced teacher, knows exactly where assistance is really needed, and how it should be given. His explanations and renderings of difficult passages leave little to be desired, and his etymological notes will be valued by those who are sufficiently advanced to appreciate them. Of the play of Molière, it is enough praise to say that it is edited with the same ability and care as others that have appeared in this series.

*A Compendium of European Geography and History.* By Richard Hiley. (Longmans & Co.)

*Historical Course for Schools.—General Sketch of European History.* By E. A. Freeman, D.C.L. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. HILEY begins his book with a funny dedication:—"To my three Sons, Rev. Richard William

Hiley, M.A., Rev. Alfred Hiley, M.A., both of Thorp-Arch Grange, near Tadcaster, Rev. Walter Hiley, M.A., Cambridge Gardens, Richmond Hill, Surrey, now engaged in tuition, my own occupation for forty years, this work and its sequel are dedicated by their affectionate father, Richard Hiley." This display of fatherly affection reminds us of those demonstrative embraces in which, just when a train is on the point of starting, some people indulge at railway stations, and thereby make themselves hated of guards and porters. We have no doubt that Mr. Hiley has been a most respectable teacher, and that his three sons will walk in his footsteps. Are they not all clergymen and Masters of Arts? But we question the wisdom of his thus blessing them *coram populo*, which means, in this instance, probably, before the little boys who are declining "penna" and learning dates at Thorp-Arch Grange and Cambridge Gardens. As for the book which is thus introduced to the world, it is obviously intended to prepare its readers for those competitive examinations which are doing so much to ruin education, and we suppose it is not worse than most volumes of its class. But how bad is the class! We suppose it is useless to protest against the dreary style, bad English, and time-honoured blunders that seem inevitable in a "compendium." According to our author, Homer lived in 907 B.C. — "in A.D. 312 Christianity was established throughout the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great!" William Tell of course figures as an historical personage; but Mr. Hiley is, seemingly, a little sceptical about Vortigern. We have no heart to go into the mistakes which are probably original with Mr. Hiley; but the following statement may be quoted as curiously opposed to ordinary belief:—"Before the recent war, however, between France and Prussia, the spirit of moral improvement had for twenty years been gaining strength, not only in Paris, but throughout France."

It would be an injustice to Dr. Freeman to compare his book with Mr. Hiley's production. Many parts of this "Sketch" are truly admirable, and, although we dissent from Dr. Freeman's views on several points, and especially object to the bitter hostility to France which he displays, we cannot help being grateful to him for doing something to introduce into schools an idea of scientific history. But we must protest against Dr. Freeman's English. Here is a sentence on page 307:—"Now things turned about, for not only Russia, Poland, and Sweden, but even France, was on the Austrian side, and Frederick was surrounded by enemies and left alone on the continent." And on page 308 Dr. Freeman writes:—"Scotland he actually did hold for a while, and he kept court at Edinburgh, but this rebellion was quelled, like the earlier one, at the Battle of Culloden." There are far too many sentences of this kind in the book.

WE have received from Messrs. Seeley some more volumes of their series of School-Books. Most of them call for no further remark than that they are neat and cheap little volumes; but we may remark, that Mr. Church appears, in his "Latin Exercises," greatly to underrate the difficulties that boys feel. Nor do we think that it is well to teach Latin idioms by bad English: "He had given his wife a very great gold ring," "He supplied very much bodies of sheep and oxen to the tigers," are not, it seems to us, well-chosen expressions.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Estimates of the English Kings, from William the Conqueror to George the Third.* By J. L. Sanford. (Longmans & Co.)

THESE papers, which appeared originally in the *Spectator*, are pleasant reading, and may really benefit many people whose acquaintance with the annals of their country has been derived from the worthless books that too often pass for histories of England.

WE have on our table *On the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin*, by Dr. M. Anderson (Mac-

millan), — *The Training of Young Children on Christian and Natural Principles*, by G. Moore, M.D. (Longmans), — *An English Grammar and Reading Book*, by the Rev. O. W. Tancock, M.A. (Macmillan), — *The Epistles and Art of Poetry of Horace*, translated by A. Wood, M.D. (Edinburgh, Nisbett), — *Vere Foster's Complete Course of Painting in Water Colours*, Part IV. (Ward), — *First Part of the Royal Commentaries of the Yncas*, translated by C. R. Markham, Vols. I. and II. (Hakluyt Society), — *The Retention of India*, by A. Halliday (Tinsley), — *Abstract of the Reports of the Surveys and of other Geographical Operations in India, 1870-71* (Allen), — *Life in India*, by E. Braddon (Longmans), — *A Glossary of Cornish Names*, by the Rev. J. Bannister (Williams & Norgate), — *The Life of Saint Meriasek*, edited by W. Stokes (Trübner), — *The Household Cookery Book*, by Urbain-Dubois (Longmans), — *The Travelling Birds*, by C. Collingwood (Bean), — *The "Idstone" Papers*, by "Idstone" (Cox), — *Journal of a Young Lady of Virginia, 1782* (Trübner), — *Bend or Break, a Story for Parents*, by an Old Bachelor (Partridge), — *At Home on Leave*, Love Songs from India, by J. D. B. Gribble (Trübner), — *Nágánanda*, by P. Boyd (Trübner), — *Congal*, a Poem, by S. Ferguson (Bell & Dalry), — *The Dream and the Deed*, by P. Scott (King), — *Tables and Legends of many Countries*, by J. G. Saxe (Trübner), — *Other Countries*, by Major W. M. Bell (Chapman & Hall), — *The Prophecy of Merlin*, by J. Reade (Montreal, Dawson), — *The Catholic Apostolic Church: Irvingism, its Pretensions and Claims*, by a Late Member (Stevenson), — *Lectures on Faith and Fatherland*, by the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O.P. (Cameron & Ferguson), — *Pekin, Jeddo, and San Francisco*, by the Marquis de Beauvoir, translated from the French by Agnes and Helen Stephenson (Murray), — *Course Humoristique autour du Monde, Indes, Chine, Japon*, by Comte de Gabriac (Trübner), — *Anthropometrie, ou Mesure des Différentes Facultés de l'Homme*, by A. Quetelet (Foreign), — *La Défense du Pays*, by H. Montucci (Foreign), — *und Deutschland und Frankreich*, by L. Brunier (Nutt). Among New Editions we have *An Elementary Greek Grammar*, by W. W. Goodwin (Boston, Ginn), — *Greek Reader*, edited by W. W. Goodwin and J. H. Allen (Boston, Ginn), — *A Latin Grammar*, by J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough (Boston, Ginn), — *County Court Reform*, by G. M. Wetherfield (Longmans), — *Popular Life of General Robert Edward Lee*, by E. V. Mason (Trübner), — *Memoirs of Great Commanders*, by G. P. R. James (Routledge), — *The Innocents Abroad*, by Mark Twain (Routledge), — *The New Pilgrim's Progress*, by Mark Twain (Routledge), — *East and West Poems*, by Bret Harte (Trübner), — *Cyrilla*, by the Baroness Tauphoenus (Bentley), — *The Southern Poems of the War*, collected and arranged by E. V. Mason (Trübner), — *Gmelin-Kraut's Handbuch der Chemie, Anorganische Chemie*, edited by Dr. K. Kraut, Vol. I., Part II., and Vol. III., Nos. 5, 6 (Nutt). Also the following Pamphlets: — *Consumption and the Breath Re-breathed*, by H. MacCormac, M.D. (Longmans), — *Rules of Simple Hygiene*, compiled by D. W. Turner, D.C.L. (Longmans), — *The Establishment and Organization of an Arsenal*, by Lieut. E. H. H. Collen, R.A. (Woolwich Royal Artillery Institution), — *Military Transport and Supply in India*, by Lieut. E. H. H. Collen, R.A., — *Notes of Ten Lectures on Biology*, delivered by Prof. Duncigan at South Kensington Museum, — *Fors Clavigera*, by J. Ruskin, LL.D., Letters 19, 22 (Smith & Elder), — *Key to the Standard Algebra*, by the Rev. J. Hunter, M.A. (Longmans), — *Primary Education in England*, by the Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D. (Westminster Training College), — *A Reply to certain Strictures contained in the "Quarterly Review"*, and elsewhere, against Crammers and the Competitive System, by A. M. Lipscomb, B.A. (Ridgway), — *The Income-Tax*, by F. Shum (Longmans), — *The Campaigns of General Robert E. Lee*, by Lieut.-Gen. J. A. Early (Trübner), — *Different Degrees of Happiness and Misery*, by J. S. Treacher, M.A. (Private Circulation), — *A Cata-*

*chism on the "Voluntary Principle" (Church Defence Institution)*, — *A Layman's Reasons for Discontinuing the Use of the Athanasian Creed*, by J. W. Flower (Williams & Norgate), — *An Appeal to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester on the Existence of certain Abuses in the Diocese of Chester*, by the Rev. J. Lea, — *La Matrone de Ejeos*, by Juan de Arona (Foreign), — *Rencensal*, by E. Bechmer (Nutt), — *Soon and for Ever, Church Bells, To Christ the Lord*, Choral Hymns, Words by Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, Music by J. Tillear (Novello), — *Head of the Church Triumphant*, Choral Hymn, Words by C. Wesley, Music by J. Tillear (Novello).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### Theology.

Adams's (Rev. H. C.) *Stories of the Kings, and Stories of the Prophets*, fcap. 2<sup>o</sup> each, cl.  
Aunt Louisa's *Bible Picture-Book*, 4to, 5/- cl.  
Aunt Louisa's *Sunday Books*, Parables of Our Lord, Children of Old Testament, Childhood of Christ, 4to, 1/- each, swd.  
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Woodford's (J. R.) *Ordination Sermons, 1860-72*, 8vo. 6/- cl.  
World Among the Lost, new edit. 16mo. 1/6 cl.

##### Philosophy.

Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, Bks. 5 and 10, by Paley, 4/- cl.  
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Payne's *Select Poetry*, 17th edit. 18mo. 2/- cl.  
True Crusaders (*The*), and other Poems, by Cauzar, fcap. 5/- cl.  
Tupper's (M.) *Proverbial Philosophy*, cr. 8vo. 5/- half bound.

##### History.

Cassell's *Illustrated History of England*, Vol. 7, imp. 8vo. 9/- cl.  
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His jarring, concord : and his discord, dulcet :  
His faith, his sweet disaster: with a world  
Of pretty fond adoptions christendomes  
That blinking Cupid gossips—

is, as ever, *opprobrium criticorum*. Our sleep is still murdered by that perplexing crux, "the dram of eale (or ease)" that "doth all the noble substance of a doubt to his own scandal"; the "suit of sables" is a robe of durance to us yet. Whether, by "Go, get thee to Yaughan," the first grave-digger sends his companion to a tavern, or to a man, or to a place, is still to be discovered; whether "Esill" means a Danish river or an acrid potion; whether "Peace" in her "wheaten garland" should stand "a comma," a *co-mere*, or a *co-mate*, who can tell? The meaning of "Aroint," of a "wappened widow," of "Ullorxa"; whether "time revives," or "reviles, or revives us; whether Antony's steed were "armgaunt," or *termagant* or *arrogant*, seem as far to seek as the song the Sirens sang.

The rational inference from all this is, that where there is so much obvious corruption, there must needs be a good deal that is latent, and, consequently, that there is still ample scope for conjectural ingenuity, even upon the text of Shakespeare.

I propose to adduce a few passages confirmatory, in my opinion, of this conclusion, and will begin with a very striking one. It is Macbeth's terrible outbreak of remorseful agony when he looks upon his bloody hands after murdering the king:

What hands are here? Ha! they pluck out mine eyes!  
Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood  
Clean from my hand? No: this my hand will rather  
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,  
Making the green one red!

Act II. sc. 1.

I am not aware that any editor or commentator has impeached the integrity of the last line; the only difference of opinion regarding it appears to have been whether it should be read as above, or in the manner proposed by Murphy:

Making the green—one red.

The notes on this passage in the *Variorum* are devoted mainly to the question of what the poet meant by "multitudinous seas"; but Malone, who was adverse to Murphy's regulation of the line in question, observes,—"One red" does not sound to my ear as the phraseology of the age of Elizabeth; and the green, for the green one, or for the green sea, is, I am persuaded, unexampled. The quaintness introduced by such a regulation seems of entirely different colour from the quaintness of Shakespeare. He would have written, I have no doubt, "Making the green sea red," (so, in 'The Tempest'—

And 'twixt the green sea and the azure vault set roaring war,) if he had not used the word *seas* in the preceding line, which forced him to employ another word here. As, to prevent the ear being offended, we have, in the passage before us, 'the green one,' instead of the 'green sea,' so we have, in 'King Henry the Eighth,' Act i. scene 2, 'lame ones,' to avoid a similar repetition:

They have all new legs, and lame ones.

Again, in the 'Merchant of Venice':—

A stage where every man must play a part,  
And mine a sad one.

Though the punctuation of the old copy is very often faulty, yet in all doubtful cases it ought, when supported by more decisive circumstances, to have some *little* weight. In the present instance, the line is pointed as in my text:—

Making the green one, red."

So, Malone. Steevens, who of course opposes him, is equally edifying. He remarks:—"If the new punctuation be dismissed, we must correct the foregoing line, and read, 'the multitudinous sea,' for how will the plural *seas* accord with the green one? Besides, the sense conveyed by the arrangement which Mr. Malone rejects is countenanced by a passage in Hamlet:

Hath now his dread and black complexion smear'd  
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot  
Now is he total guiles;

i. e. *one red*. The expression, 'one red,' may also be justified by language yet more ancient than that of Shakespeare. In Genesis ii. 24 (and several other places in Scripture) we have 'one flesh.' Again, in our Liturgy, 'be made one fold under one Shepherd.' Again, in Milton's 'Comus,' v. 133:—

And makes one blot of all the air."

Steevens further observes, in another note:—"The same thought occurs in 'The Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon,' 1601:—

He made the green sea red with Turkish blood.

Again,

The multitudes of seas died red with blood.

Another, not unlike it, is found in Spenser's 'Fairy Queen,' Book II. c. x. st. 48:—

The whites with blood they all the shore did staine,  
And the gray ocean into purple dye.

Again, in the nineteenth song of Drayton's 'Poly-Oblion':—

And the vast greenish sea discoloured like to blood."

These remarks indicate no error in the line, and the editors of the present century appear alike unsuspicious of any. But is it believable that our "star of poets" would have marred a passage of such grandeur by so lame and impotent a conclusion?

The vivacity and boldness of Shakespeare's imagination sometimes carried him to the verge of extravagance; but they would have saved him, if his unexampled judgment had not, from a bathos like this. I feel instinctively the line has been corrupted. I wish I could feel as confidently that the conjecture I venture to submit would restore it to us as it came from him. My surmise is that the error here sprang from the very simple but very fertile source of typographical perplexities—a dropped letter, and that the passage originally read—

No: this my hand will rather  
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,  
Making the green zone red!

The change is of the slightest, and an easy one to happen in transcription by ear, when, as the following instances will prove, *one* was commonly pronounced as it now is in *alone, alone, &c.*:

So, thanks to all at once and to each one  
Whom we invite to see us crown'd at Scorne.  
*Macbeth*, act v. sc. 8.

Then will two at once woo one;  
That must needs be sport alone.  
*A Midsummer Night's Dream*, act iii. sc. 3.

Which whenas Guyon saw, he gan inquire,  
What meant that preache about Ladies throne,  
And what she was that did so high aspyre?  
Him Mammon answered, "That goodly one," &c.  
*The Faerie Queene*, Book II. c. viii. st. 48.

And now no more for blis but alone,  
And this old woman here remaineing bene,  
Tell thou can't hither to augment our mone;  
And of us three to-morrow he will sure sat one.

*Ibid.*, Book IV. c. vii. st. 13.

Appended are a few passages to show that the similitude of the sea and a belt or girdle was a familiar one to Shakespeare and his contemporaries:—

Your isle; which stands  
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in  
With rocks unscalable, and roaring waters.  
*Cymbeline*, act iii. sc. 1.

If you seek us afterwards in other terms, you shall find us in  
our salt-water girdle.—*Ibid.*, act iii. sc. 1.

Whate'er the ocean pales or sky inclips  
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't.

*Antony and Cleopatra*, act ii. sc. 7.

For now I stand as one upon a rock,  
Envir'd with a wilderness of sea.

*Titus Andronicus*, act iii. sc. 1.

O nation, that thou couldst remove!  
That Neptune's arms, who clippeth them about,  
Would bear thee from the knowledge of thyself.

*King John*, act v. sc. 2.

England, bound in with the triumphant sea.

Of watery Neptune, 'n now bound in with shame.

*Richard the Second*, act ii. sc. 1.

My sovereign, with the loving citizens—  
Like to his island girl in with the ocean.

\* Shall rest in London.

*The Third Part of King Henry the Sixth*, act iv. sc.

So in the 'Orchestra' of Sir John Davies:—

For loo the Sea that fleets about the Land,  
And like a girdle clips her solide waist.

UNsuspected Corruptions of Shakspeare's TEXT.

It has been the fashion with some critics, of late years, to assert that conjectural emendation of Shakespeare's text has reached its limit. I am certainly very far from agreeing with them. That much has been done to purify his text from the horrible disfigurements of the old copies, no one acquainted with those editions will deny. Many of the most flagrant blunders have been corrected; many of the obscurest passages have been made clear; and some of the most dissonant have been restored to harmony. There yet remain, however, even of the most palpable sophistications, several which no labour and no ingenuity have succeeded in making intelligible. We are to-day as ignorant as our grandfathers were why Iago decried Cassio as "a fellow almost damned in a fair wife"; how Diana came to see "that men make rope's in such a scarre"; what "that" is of which Parolles has "a deale too much, which holds him much to have"; and the charming *imbroglio* of the same play ('All's Well that Ends Well'), which reads like a riddle:—

There shall your Master have a thousand loves,  
A Mother, and a Mistresse and a friend,

And in P. Fletcher's 'Purple Island':—

Which like a sea girls th' Isle in every part.

And also in Harbart's 'Cadwallader':—

Behold this warlike sea-invior'd Isle.

Passages of the like kind might be easily accumulated; but I desire to give another instance or two from this same play, where I suspect a similar omission has flattened or obscured the author's meaning:—

But cruel are the times \* \* \*

\* \* \* when we hold rumour

From what we fear; yet know not what we fear,

But float upon a wild and violent sea,

Each way and move.

Act iv. sc. 2.

Surely we should read "Each sway," a word peculiarly appropriate here. In the same sense of expressing the *swing* and motion of agitated water, it occurs in Chapman's 'Tragedy of Charles Duke of Byron':—

And as in open vessels fill'd with water,  
And on men shoulders borne, they put treene cuppes,  
To keep the wild and slippery element,  
From washing over; follow all his Swayes  
And tickle aptness to exceed his bounds,  
And at the Brym containe him.

So, in the famous supper scene, act iii. sc. 4, when Macbeth pledges his guests:—

Give me some wine, fill full:—

I drink to the general joy of the whole table,

And to our dear friend, Banquo, whom we miss;

Would he were here! To all, and him, we thirst,

And all to all.

I conceive we should read "And call to all," i.e., and I challenge all to drink the toast with me. To this the lords respond with the words—

Our duties and the pledge.

And, at the same time, the ghost of Banquo again rises, as in obedience to the call. Perhaps in the original arrangements of the feast upon the stage, the ghost on his second appearance bore a goblet in his hand. I am not sure that there is a misprint in this place; but if "all to all" is right, it certainly needs elucidation. H. STAUNTON.

#### THE OWENS COLLEGE.

LAST week we mentioned the Report of the Council of Owens College. We may now give some further details about the College, as it has just attained its majority, having been first opened in 1851, with sixty-two students. The day students in last session numbered 327, and the evening students 513. When such is the rate of growth, it is not wonderful that the original College buildings, after every possible effort for extension and improvement, are no longer adequate to the requirements of the institution. In 1867 the conductors of the College made an appeal for a fund of 150,000*l.*, which it was supposed would be sufficient to enable them to extend the scheme of study and provide a new home capable of accommodating 800 day and 1,600 evening students, and of this amount 130,000*l.* has been obtained.

In addition to the usual arts course, the College has, from its commencement, had important chemical classes, and has supplied from its laboratory professors and teachers of that science to various other seats of learning. A physical laboratory has been recently established, which, together with the chair of engineering, will raise the mechanical to a level with the chemical appliances of the College. The nucleus of a school of law is also established, and the last acquisition of the College is the incorporation of the royal school of medicine, in connexion with which a special fund has been raised of about 18,000*l.* for building and endowment.

In addition to gifts in money, the College has received within the last five years valuable additions to its resources: 1st, the library of the late Bishop of Manchester; 2nd, the collection of the Manchester Natural History Society; and, 3rd, the collection of the Manchester Geological Society.

The new College site, which cost about 31,000*l.*, is on the south-west of Manchester, and consists of a square block of four acres, bounded on three sides by Oxford Street, Burlington Street, and Coupland Street. The buildings will eventually consist of a front to Oxford Street, with central tower, and wings to Burlington Street for the chemical

laboratory, and to Coupland Street for the medical school, whilst the principal lecture-rooms will form the fourth and inner side of the quadrangle. On this fourth side is the principal block, now in course of erection, and which, together with the chemical laboratory and fittings, will cost some 65,000*l.* It is Gothic in style, of three stories and an attic, built of Welsh stone, with high pitched roof, covered with Staffordshire tiles, and broken by dormer lights. The chemical laboratory and the medical school are in the same style, but of white brick instead of stone, and the latter building, with fittings, will cost some 16,000*l.* additional. The laboratory will provide for at least one hundred students, at a cost of about 15,000*l.*, while the Berlin laboratory, which cost 32,000*l.*, has provision for not more than sixty students.

We have remarked that the College has attained its majority, and we may add that its coming of age is properly signalized by its change from a private to a public institution. By special Act of Parliament, the old trustees have abolished themselves in favour of forty-two governors. Three of these are nominated by the President of the College, three by the Lord President of the Privy Council, three by the governors themselves out of the M.P.s of the locality, two by the Manchester City Council and one by that of Salford, and three by the Associates of the College. The professors elect two from their own number, and the principal is an *ex officio* governor. Twenty-four gentlemen were named by the Act of Parliament as life governors, and are renewable by the existing court.

Thus has the simple scheme of the executors of Mr. Owens developed in twenty-one years into an institution possessing most of the elements of a University, and giving due prominence to those scientific studies which are especially necessary for the inhabitants of the manufacturing districts.

By means of its evening classes, the College enables young men who need to earn a living by manual labour or by daily office work to carry on their higher education; and it is notable that a considerable proportion of the Whitworth scholars have been students at Owens College. The Cobden class for political economy, free to all public elementary school teachers and assistants, is, if properly worked, of the highest importance; for if the teachers of the children of the working classes be once thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of the laws which regulate wages, there will surely be fewer disputes between workmen and their employers.

The calculation made in 1867, that 150,000*l.* would suffice to carry out the proposals of the authorities of the College, has proved erroneous. In order to fulfil the scheme of the Extension Committee, 85,000*l.* more than what has been subscribed is needed for the additional buildings and fittings, and at least 30,000*l.* more for endowment. The late Government drafted a minute to the effect, that when any locality made a proper effort towards higher education, they would contribute pound for pound with the locality; and it was on this principle that they gave 120,000*l.* to the Glasgow University. Will the present Government follow their example, or leave the completion of the Owens College to another generation?

#### LATIN PRONUNCIATION.

THE Syllabus of Latin pronunciation, which the Head Masters of several public schools requested to have drawn up on the authority of the University Professors, has just been put forth by Messrs. Palmer and Munro: it is, unhappily, the last official work of the Cambridge Professor. It is very brief and very good; the facts are, of course, stated dogmatically, but they are all capable of proof, which would be out of place here. The Italian pronunciation of the vowels is not recommended *in toto*, but the valuable aid which Italian gives is fully recognized, and, indeed, accepted in almost every case. We should be disposed to dissent from the identification of *o* with the Italian close *o*, as we think it more probable that the

sound was pure, and that the very peculiar closed *o* was a later Italian development, probably derived from earlier provincial sounds, but not heard at Rome in the time of Cicero. In everything else which is said about the vowels we cordially agree. Passing to the consonants, we are happy to find it laid down that *c* is always to have the sound of *k*, and *g* is always to have the *g*-sound in *get*. Perhaps the good people who are so much disquieted at the thought of losing their old friends *Sisero* and *Sesar*, may be comforted if the Head Masters will make the compromise that Latin words which have become by long use an integral portion of the English language should still, in common talk, have their accustomed mispronunciation. The Professors have not been convinced by Mr. Roby that *s* in *rosa*, *musa*, &c., should be sounded as *s* and not as *z*—they retain the *z* sound: we think the balance of proof goes the other way. They seem also inconsistent in deciding (rightly) that the Greek sound denoted by *ch* was *k* followed by *h*, but still proposing to sound *ph* and *th* (in the borrowed Greek words) as at present. Surely there is no difference of principle; practical considerations have probably prevailed, as to Englishmen *k'h* is undoubtedly an easier sound than *p'h*. The only question left undecided is the sound which *v* is to bear: the Professors *vident meliora*, and believe that it was sounded nearly as our *w*; but they yield to the prevalent diversity of opinion, and leave us to do as we like. This we rather regret, for we firmly believe that the sound of the *v* was either our *w* or a labial *v*,—much more probably the former,—but that it was not our labio-dental *v*.

We presume that the Head Masters who made the request will accept the law now laid down for them. In this case, there is good hope of a real reform. When once boys are properly taught at schools, even the Universities must for shame amend their ways, lest they be laughed at by their own pupils.

#### SIR C. EASTLAKE'S LIBRARY.

36, Fitzroy Square, Oct. 15, 1872.

In your notice, under the head of "Literary Gossip," in your last number of the *Athenæum*, when mentioning the death of Mr. Green, of the firm of Messrs. Ellis & Green, the booksellers, it is stated that Sir Charles Eastlake's art library now belongs to the Royal Academy. This is incorrect. The library of Sir Charles Eastlake does not form part of the Library of the Royal Academy, as it was sold by private arrangement to the Trustees of the National Gallery, for, I believe, the sum of two thousand guineas.

Mr. Green compiled a Catalogue of Sir Charles Eastlake's collection for the Trustees, and in so far as the statement that the "Catalogue of Sir Charles Eastlake's library now belonging to the Library of the Royal Academy" runs is correct, because Mr. Green made present to the Royal Academy Library of a copy of this Catalogue shortly before his death; but as the paragraph may be misapprehended, I think it proper to ask you to correct the statement, as the books, as has been said, were purchased of the executors for the National Gallery.

The mistake may have arisen from the absence, I believe, of any mention of the transaction from the "Miscellaneous Estimates" or other public document.

S. A. HART,  
Librarian of the Royal Academy.

#### MR. VLADIMIR DAHL.

AGAIN we have to announce the death of a distinguished Russian writer. It has too often happened that literary career in Russia has been prematurely closed in the grave; and within the last twelve months three of the most useful of Russian scholars, Afanasiéf, Hilferding, and Pekarsky, have died in middle age. But Vladimir Ivanovich Dahl, whose death we have now to record, had attained a good old age, and so was able, before he was called away, to see his work brought to a full and happy conclusion. Born in 1802, of Scandinavian extraction,

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Vladimir Dahl was educated in the Naval Cadets' Institution at St. Petersburg, and he afterwards served on board the Black Sea fleet. At a later period he held a commission in the Russian army, and served in the Polish campaign of 1831. Having studied medicine at Dorpat, he filled a medical post in one of the Government hospitals at St. Petersburg, and finally he obtained an appointment in the Civil Service. But it was as a student of its popular literature that he made himself most useful to Russia. So diligent was he as a collector of Russian folk-lore that he was in possession of above 4,000 popular tales, besides more than 30,000 proverbs. The latter he published in a separate volume, the former he liberally communicated to other scholars, and many of them now enrich the great collection edited by Afanasief. As an author he gained a considerable reputation by various works, such as the stories he published under the pseudonym of the "Cossack Lugansky." But his great work—that which will render his name truly immortal—is the invaluable 'Dictionary of the Living Russian Tongue,' in four large volumes, which was completed in 1866. It is impossible to praise too highly this magnificent work—one to which he devoted, during a great part of his lifetime, what was most truly a labour of love. For the present, it is sufficient to say, that to all who wish to study the popular literature of Russia it is an absolute necessity. Without its aid the songs and stories of the Russian people will offer difficulties trying even to a native, to a foreigner insurmountable.

For some time before his death Mr. Dahl suffered much from illness, but he retained to the last his interest in the work he had so long loved. When the writer of this brief notice last saw him, he was, although in evidently ailing health, full of intellectual vigour and enthusiasm. Surrounded by his books, in a home which was more like a country-house than a city residence (it stood in the outskirts of Moscow, near the Zoological Gardens, and was said to be the only building in that quarter of the city which had survived the famous conflagration of 1812), he spent the declining years of his life in tranquillity, having the satisfaction of seeing his literary harvest safely garnered and fully appreciated.

W. R. S. R.

#### THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

THERE are few portions of history on which it is so difficult for an English reader to get at the real truth as the Thirty Years' War. Unless he means to devote a lifetime to it, the original sources, scattered as they are over half a continent, are simply inaccessible; and the secondary sources are, to say the least, very bewildering. With one or two exceptions,—the veteran Ranke, for instance, and Prof. Gindely,—these writers seem to have felt themselves bound to defend to the uttermost not merely their own religious party, but also the politics of the particular Elector or Landgrave who happened to rule in the seventeenth century over their own special state. The few who care about getting deeper than the usual popular view of the matter will, therefore, welcome a little work lately put forth by Dr. Krebs, under the modest form of an inaugural dissertation upon taking his degree as Doctor of Philosophy—'Christian von Anhalt und die Kur-Pfälzische Politik am Beginn des Dreissigjährigen Krieges.' A pamphlet which treats only of the actions of one man for less than five months is of too special an interest to attract general attention. But the months which followed the outbreak of the revolution in Bohemia were no common months; and Christian of Anhalt stands before us here, even more clearly than ever, as what the Americans would call the wire-puller of the Calvinistic party. In explaining his proceedings, Dr. Krebs has not only had the advantage of fresh documentary evidence from the Bernburg archives, but he can fairly lay claim to the most precious of gifts in an historian—the power of seeing the faults and weaknesses of the party which he generally favours.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

#### Literary Gossip.

We shall publish next week a very important letter concerning "Unpublished Notes on Milton, by John Keats." We shall also give a tracing of an early version in the handwriting of the poet of one of his sonnets.

NEXT week will be issued the concluding part of the second volume of Mr. Herbert Spencer's 'Principles of Psychology.' It completes this portion, and with it the first half of the whole series of volumes which are to comprise his System of Philosophy.

We mentioned last year that Dr. Hill Burton was engaged on a revised edition of his 'History of Scotland, from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688.' We learn that the first volume of the new issue of this valuable book will appear in January, and that the other volumes will be published monthly. Dr. Burton is also re-casting his History of Scotland from the Revolution to the Insurrection of 1745, a work which was written some twenty years ago. In its new shape it will form a sequel to the larger History.

A FORTHCOMING volume on Anglican Ordinations, by Canon Estcourt of Birmingham, is made interesting to the general reader of history by a curious collection of original documents, some in fac-simile, which form an appendix to the work. Among them is one entitled "Letters Patent granting Barlow the temporalities of the see of St. David's, 26th April, 28th Henry VIII., 1536," which Mason, the great authority on ordination in the Church of England, appears, it is alleged, to have tampered with. Antony à Wood says that Mason is worthily styled "Vindex Ecclesiae Anglicanae." Should he be convicted of suppressing, for party purposes, important passages in a state document, his worthiness as a vindicator becomes questionable.

MR. W. H. HART purposes issuing next month the first part of an 'Index Expurgatorius Anglicanus,' or a descriptive catalogue of the principal books printed or published in England which have been suppressed or burnt by the common hangman, or censured, or for which the authors, printers, or publishers have been prosecuted.

'FAITH AND FREE THOUGHT' is the title of the Christian Evidence Society Lectures for 1872, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. The same firm have in preparation a new work by Prof. Stanley Leathes, on the Structure of the Old Testament.

MESSRS. DULAU have formed a collection, in six volumes, of Caricatures published in Paris in 1870 and 1871. The first series embraces the period from the Declaration of War till the close of August; the second, from Sedan to the Fall of Metz; the third, from the Surrender of Metz to the March Revolution; the fourth, the Reign of the Commune; the fifth and sixth relate to Italian matters, and also comprise satires on the Germans of a date posterior to the Fall of the Commune. The whole comprises from 1,800 to 2,000 caricatures. One copy has been purchased by Prince Bismarck, a second by the British Museum, a third is in the hands of the collectors. We hope on a future occasion to describe this curious collection.

THE well-written letters from the Hague

Congress of the International, which appeared in the *Standard*, were from the pen of a Mr. Barry, who, we believe, is a London tradesman, and who was one of the delegates in the Marx interest.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. Albany W. Fonblanque. Mr. Fonblanque was at one time a contributor to the *Morning Chronicle*. He afterwards became connected with the *Examiner*, of which he was for several years the proprietor and editor. Mr. Fonblanque's connexion with journalism came to an end upon his retirement from the direction of our contemporary, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Forster.

A VOLUME, that seems to be called for by the growing interest manifested in this country for the literary products of Germany, is announced to appear in December, under the title of 'Outlines of German Literature,' by Mr. Joseph Gostick, author of a 'Handbook of American Literature,' and Mr. Robert Harrison, Librarian of the London Library. The work is, we are told, the result of many years, reading of German authors, condensed into a small volume, dedicated, by permission, to Mr. Carlyle.

THE new novel, by Miss Braddon, which will be commenced in the November number of *Belgravia*, is called 'Strangers and Pilgrims.'

MR. PEEK'S offer of three prizes for as many original Essays on the Established Church of England has been responded to by no fewer than 103 candidates. The perusal and consideration of these MS. exercises, many of great length, are now occupying the judges, the Master of the Temple, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, and Lord Salisbury; but so laborious is this work of examination, that the writers must not expect the final decision for six or eight months at least from this time.

WE hear from Edinburgh of the coming issue of 'A Collection of Curious and Interesting Scottish Historical and Political Ballads,' by Robert Sempill (originally printed in black letter, at Edinburgh, as separate broadsides), now first collected.

THE last number of the *Revista de España*, issued at Madrid on the 10th inst., contains several articles of interest by writers of known ability. Don Martin Matéos continues his article, 'The Necessity of the Study of Theology'; Don J. García contributes a paper entitled 'The Last Electoral Crisis in Peru'; Don M. R. Ferrer, an article on Cuba. The journal also contains 'Eastern Studies,' by Don F. G. Ayuso; 'Psychological Observations,' by Don Jaime Porcar; 'El Doctor Iluminado Raymundo Lulio,' by Don F. Fernandez y Gonzalez; 'Good Boys,' by Don J. M. Pereda; 'Universal Falsification,' by Don J. M. Navarro. Political reviews, interior and exterior, with literary and bibliographical notices, complete the contents of No. 111.

"THE usual wail," remarks the *New York Nation*, "at the names of American towns, mountains, lakes, and rivers we see appearing again, after a short interval of rest, in a letter from a correspondent of the *Evening Post* who has been visiting Colorado, and who greatly mourns such names as Long's, Gray's, and Pike's Peaks for three mountains which are much finer than these names. . . . At times one hears regrets that more of the

Indian names have not been kept, and in many cases it would have been much better if they had been, while in many cases it is very well, indeed, that they were dropped: think, for example, of the names of many of our gunboats during the war—uncouth combinations, which must have been anything but inspiring to either sailor, horse-marine, or poet. In New England, where the growth of separate parts of one town has made the distinction of North and South, &c., inconvenient, there have lately been many changes of names, and most high-stepping are the titles which have been often chosen. Then in this State there are a number of people who want to change the historic name of Dobb's Ferry to something or other 'on-Hudson,' as gross an affectation as was ever imported into this free country. The *Evening Post* writer imagines 'a mountain veiling his lofty head in helpless rage when the tremendous name with which God or Adam first called to him out of Paradise is changed for that of some local politician or militia general.' Such rage on the part of the mountain is unreasonable, however, since, however well he himself knows the name given him in his baptism, no investigation by mortal men can discover it; it is wholly lost.... A little rudimentary knowledge of the etymologies of the best-known names of Europe might console our new-fangled godfathers of old places. What is Naples but a shorter form of New-town? Take the Pyrenean *Eaux-bonnes Eaux-chaudes*—how many refined select men in any American watering-place would endure names of only that degree of pretence?"

THE library of M. F. de Sauley, de l'Institut, will be sold at Paris on the 27th of November and the three following days. It is said to be rich in works relating to the Holy Land and to India.

We have received a specimen copy of the *American Athenæum*, a journal recently started at New York, and devoted to literature, science, and art. It is hardly fair to form a judgment of a new paper from a single number, but we should be much obliged if, in reprinting our "Gossip," the editor would acknowledge the source from which he derives it. In doing so, he would be setting a good example to many papers, both English and American.

A REPRINT of Lord Lytton's new novel will appear simultaneously with the English edition, in the Tauchnitz series, at Leipzig.

GENERAL TODLEEN'S large work, on the Defence of Sebastopol, is at last completed, by the publication of the second volume of text, accompanied by a large number of plans.

ON the 20th of October, the second centenary of the birth of Lodovico Muratori, a volume of unpublished writings of Muratori, entitled 'Scritti inediti di Lodovico Antonio Muratori,' will be brought out by Nicola Zanichelli, of Milan.

A NEW monthly periodical, edited by Edmund Hoefer, with the title of *Der Literaturfreund; ein Führer für Bücherliebhaber und Büchhändler*, is published at Stuttgart.

WE understand that, owing to the death of Lady Shaftesbury, Lord Shaftesbury will be unable to preside at the complimentary dinner to be given to Mr. W. J. Thoms on the 1st of November. The chair will, it is hoped, be taken by Lord Stanhope.

A FOORTNIGHT ago we mentioned a current rumour that the Education Committee of the Privy Council contemplated drawing up a list of school books for use in schools subject to Government inspection. A London publishing firm informs us that the Vice-President of the Council has, in reply to a letter of theirs, stated that he knows of no intention on the part of the Education Department to frame such a list.

## SCIENCE

*The Beginnings of Life; being some Account of the Nature, Modes of Origin, and Transformations of Lower Organisms.* By H. Charlton Bastian, M.D. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE precursor of these volumes, 'The Mode of Origin of the Lowest Organisms,' was noticed in the *Athenæum* of September 9th, 1871. We did not attempt then—we shall not attempt now—to discuss the question of "The Beginnings of Life." Dr. Bastian has given us a work in which he records the results of a series of most instructive experiments, and he reasons, somewhat laboriously, but generally well, upon those results. The question submitted for examination is the all-important one—are living things, under any circumstances, ever produced from dead organic matter? Or, to put the question more fully,—seeing that a particle of matter, free to move, that is, in solution, possesses or receives a power by which it attracts to itself other similar particles of matter, and arranges them in a well-defined order, so as to produce a beautiful geometric form, which we call a crystal,—may not the ultimate atom of dead matter, capable of organization, by a similar process be converted into a living organism? In the following extract from the Preface we have Dr. Bastian's answer in brief to this immensely difficult question. The italics are ours:—

"Both crystalline and living aggregates appear to be constantly separating *de novo* from different fluids, and both kinds of matter now seem to be naturally formable from their elements. It so happens, however, that one of the fundamental properties of living matter—that is to say, its power of undergoing spontaneous division—is constantly entailing results which, owing to their being of a more obvious nature, have long and unduly monopolized the attention of biologists and of the world in general. And yet the existence in living matter of this power of spontaneous division, by which processes of 'reproduction' are brought about, is rendered somewhat less exceptional and mysterious when we consider that a fragment of crystalline matter, artificially severed from the parent mass, will, under suitable conditions, grow into a crystal similar to the original form. The reproduction of like matter takes place in each case; and surely the mere fact that the initial reproductive separation may occur 'spontaneously' in the case of living matter, is no argument against the probability that such matter may, like crystalline matter, also come into being by an independent elemental mode of origin."

In this passage we see the one error which runs through these volumes, and which, to a very serious extent, destroys the force of the author's reasonings. To explain this we must attempt to give an example. First, as it respects the crystal, we will take some one of the ordinary forms of matter, in one of its most common conditions of occurrence, say carbonate of soda. With this salt we make a

solution in water to the point of saturation. If, by great care, we maintain that condition exactly, no change will take place. Let the air absorb from the fluid a molecule of water, the portion, infinitely minute, of the salt which that molecule held is set free, and it becomes the nucleus around which other particles gather; crystallization begins: the atom of inorganic matter is imbued by the external influence of the physical forces with polarity. It has points, or it possesses lines, axes, of force varying in direction, and different in degree, and in obedience to these, by the aggregation of particle to particle, a crystal of the well-known form of carbonate of soda is produced. If, says Dr. Bastian, a fragment of this is artificially severed, it will "grow into a crystal similar to the original form." If placed in a proper solution, by the gathering of "like to like," a crystal will be formed, but nothing like growth takes place. Coleridge beautifully and philosophically says, "The metal at its height of being seems a mute prophecy of the coming vegetation; into a mimic semblance of which it crystallizes." But, with all the infinite variety of mineral formation, ever changing, with the alterations of the physical influences, in form, in size, and in colour, we have nothing approaching to growth in any one of them. The purest gems are formed, like the amorphous rock, by the aggregation of particles; but in the crystal the particles are compelled to arrange themselves in obedience to a "crystallographic force," which is, as yet, but obscurely manifested.

In the organic unit something very different from this takes place. The ultimate organic atom (we do not mean the atom of carbon or nitrogen, but the organized unit), as Dr. Bastian truly says, does "assimilate to itself matter of a particular kind out of a complex mixture, convert it into its own substance, and endow it with its own properties." It, by virtue of a power resembling the so-called "osmose forces," draws *into* itself a compound body,—for example, carbonic acid,—and by the action of "vital force," excited by light or heat, a chemical change is effected in the organic unit, which appropriates one portion of the matter to add to itself, and liberates the other: carbon is retained and used in building another organic atom, while the oxygen is set free. This and this only is growth, this and this only is the development of life. "Crystalline and living aggregates" are widely separated; the first is a mechanical gathering of the dead to the dead, the other is a complicated process of assimilation by a living thing, during which a chemical change is effected and another living organism is born.

With the theory of heterogenesis, or spontaneous generation,—termed, perhaps more properly, by Dr. Bastian, *Archeobiosis*,—we have nothing to do. The process of the passage of the non-living into the living is not more clearly seen than it was, notwithstanding our author's well-devised experimental investigations and careful reasonings upon the results. Indeed, to quote his own words—

"We know nothing of the absolute commencement of life; we may know some of the lowest living things, as mere specks of almost inconceivable smallness, barely perceptible even by our highest microscopic powers, but these are even then living units. We cannot, however, penetrate further; we can describe the primordial colloctions?

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However much we may wish it, we cannot be present at the genesis of life. The gradual transition from the non-living to the living is still hidden from our view, and so, perhaps, it may ever remain."

Dr. Bastian divides his work into three parts: 1, 'The Nature and Source of Vital Forces and of Organizable Matter'; 2, 'Archebiosis'; and, 3, 'Heterogenesis'; and the discussion of the questions which naturally arise out of the examination of the complete and obscure phenomena connected with life is dealt with in a manner which cannot fail to be instructive. There is scarcely a page of these volumes which does not convey information,—there certainly is not one which can be read carefully without exciting reflection. We have in 'The Beginnings of Life' the work of an evidently thoughtful physician,—we use the term in its double sense,—but the author will fail to carry conviction to the thoughtful reader, owing to his evident desire to support a pre-conceived hypothesis. Dr. Bastian says

"That both observation and experiment unmistakably testify to the fact that 'living' matter is constantly being formed *de novo*, in obedience to the same laws and tendencies as those which determine all the more simple chemical combinations; the qualities which we summarize under the word 'life' being in all cases due to the combined molecular actions and properties of the aggregate which display them, just as the properties which we include under the word 'magnetism' are due to particular modes of collocation which have been assumed by the molecules of iron."

After reading this, we feel that he has been following a pre-conceived idea, namely, that the formation of a crystal and the growth of a man are due to the same causes, and has abandoned his reasoning powers under the spell of a poetical conception. We are compelled, therefore, to put down the book, notwithstanding all its valuable matter, with a feeling that although the author may guide us to many of the phenomena of the organic forest into which he would lead us, he has not advanced our knowledge in the slightest degree respecting that power which—beyond all the influences of the physical forces—is ever active in maintaining the "Tree of Life."

#### Rabies and Hydrophobia: their History, Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Prevention.

By George Fleming. (Chapman & Hall.)

It is impossible to exaggerate the painful interest which must necessarily attach to the subject of this work. That the animal which is, above all others, the companion, and, it may be truly said, the friend of man,—which ministers to his wants, accompanies and aids him in his sports, is the humble slave, the faithful servant, or the affectionate associate of his master while living, and his sincere and disinterested mourner after death,—should, through this horrible disease, become the unintentional instrument of inflicting upon one so beloved and revered one of the most appalling of maladies, is indeed a consideration as melancholy as it is true. It is an affecting circumstance, too, that when the poor dog is himself suffering from the agony of the disease, and before it has acquired its full power over him, his old associations of love and confidence are still so powerful as to lead him to look to his master for relief and comfort, and, even by his caresses, the licking

of the hand or face, to become, if there be any abraded or sore spot, the means of communicating the fatal disease to him whom he has ever looked up to as almost an object of adoration; for it is "more than poetically true" that "man is the God of the dog."

Such a work as that now before us has long been a desideratum. There have been useful treatises, more or less elaborated, upon dog-madness, but there has not hitherto been any one which could pretend to such a degree of completeness as the subject deserved. It is not too much to say that Mr. Fleming has brought to its consideration a remarkable amount of varied research and of practical knowledge and judgment; and it must be acknowledged that he has fulfilled the task he had assigned to himself in the most ample and satisfactory manner. He says—

"In the historical portion of the work I have endeavoured to make this first attempt to trace the progress of rabies, from the earliest up to the most recent times, as complete as possible. The geographical extent of this strange malady has been elucidated as amply as circumstances would permit, and everything available connected with the etiology, incubation, statistics, and other points related to it has been utilized. The symptoms, particularly in the dog, have received the most careful attention; for on these being carefully understood depends, in a great degree, the prevention of the disease in other animals and in mankind. The proposed remedial, preservative, and preventive measures have also been most carefully considered."

The history of the disease goes back to an extremely early period. "Plutarch asserts that, according to Athenodorus, it was first observed in mankind in the days of the Asclepiade, the descendants of the God of Medicine, by his sons, Podilirius and Machaon."

Passing over the supposed references in Homer as somewhat problematical, we come to a distinct and unequivocal recognition of the disease by Aristotle, who, "in the fourth century before our era, alludes to it, and, strangely enough, asserts that the human species is exempted from its attacks." But it is to Celsus, among the ancients, that we owe the most complete and rational description of the disease, and a plan of treatment scarcely exceeded in fullness and good sense by the most approved modern practice. He is thus quoted by Mr. Fleming:—

"Of the malady itself, he writes:—'The Greeks call it *v̄v̄poθ̄β̄t̄av*—a most wretched disease, in which the sick person is tormented at the same time with thirst and the fear of water, and in which there is but little hope.' He earnestly recommends the practice of resorting to caustics, burning, cupping, and also sucking the wounds of those bitten by rabid dogs, and endeavours to show that there is no danger attending the latter operation. In sucking the wound, it appears to have been recognized that it was most essential for the safety of the operator that no sores or abrasions should be on his lips or in his mouth. . . . If the dog was rabid, the venom of it is especially to be drawn out with the cupping instrument. Afterwards, if the part is neither nervy or muscular, the wound is to be cauterized."

Excision does not appear to have been recognized by Celsus, but, with this exception, the precautions quoted must be acknowledged to be sagacious and practical. There is much that is interesting to the medical antiquary in the allusions to this disease which are found in ancient writers; and, even down to within comparatively recent times, the remedies recom-

mended are often as absurd and irrational as any of the supposed cures of every other form of human ailment. We may, indeed, refer to the whole of this section of the work for an ample and carefully-selected series of amusing examples. It is truly said by the author, "Though the literature on the subject is by no means scanty, we generally find much truth mixed up with a great quantity of fiction and credulity."

Although the statistics of the disease in this country record a mortality small in proportion to the population,—the annual average of fifteen years being but one death to every two millions,—yet the fearful nature of the disease when it does occur, and the facility of its communication to man, and still more to other dogs, which at once become the means of spreading it indefinitely, render it a matter of importance that the most effectual and immediate mode of treatment should be known as widely as possible; and we therefore extract the following instructions, several of which are within the reach of almost every man of ordinary capability:—

"The most important measures to remember in connexion with the preservative treatment, by which danger may be averted and life saved, are:—To destroy or remove the poison at once from the wound immediately on receiving a bite from a suspected dog or cat. As it is not always known whether these animals are in health when they inflict injuries, it is best to act as if they were diseased by adopting prompt and effectual precautions, which consist in.—A. *Suction* by the mouth, carried on persistently and energetically for some time, spitting out very frequently, and, if possible, rinsing the mouth with water, &c. B. *Expression* or squeezing the wound, in conjunction with the above. C. *Washing* with cold or tepid water poured from a vessel held at some distance from the wound. . . . F. *Cauterization*, when immediate, is at once the promptest and safest treatment. The best instrument is a piece of iron heated to a white heat, in shape pointed, round, or the figure of an olive. Iron instruments of a suitable shape are at hand in every dwelling, and while being heated, suction, washing and compression (above the wound) should be resorted to. Gunpowder, a fusee, or a lucifer match may be ignited in the wound when the iron is not immediately accessible. G. *Caustics*, solid or fluid, may also be employed with the same success, or they may be preferable or supplementary to the actual cautery. H. *Excision* and *Scarification* should be practised when necessary, though they demand more skill."

Where medical aid can be at once obtained, there can be no doubt that excision is the most efficient treatment. We remember a case in which a sensible medical practitioner in the country, after having excised the part which had been bitten by a rabid dog, and after having carefully and repeatedly washed out the part with a wetted sponge, ordered on leaving the patient that the attendants should pour ink into the wound, and wash it until the stain was removed, and then repeat the same process. The object was, of course, to insure the requisite amount of washing. No bad results followed.

The fact ought not to be ignored, although Mr. Fleming does not refer to it, that retention of urine, from the dog's being long tied up, has been known to produce many of the symptoms of hydrophobia. We have met with several cases of this kind, and with one in particular in which the whole population of a large town was thrown into alarm and excitement, from the occurrence of a dog being

reported mad. The symptoms were similar to the ordinary symptoms of the disease. The dog died, according to the usual phrase of the populace under such circumstances, "raving mad." On a post-mortem examination, the bladder was found to have burst from irremediable retention; and such was the state of excitement and terror through the town, that it was thought proper to calm the fears of the people by announcing the result of the examination to the different congregations in church and in the meeting-houses on the Sunday on which it took place.

We have principally confined ourselves, in this notice, to the treatment and results of rabies in the human subject; but it is not, therefore, to be considered a matter of trifling importance that it has been found necessary to destroy some of the finest packs of hounds in the British Islands in consequence of the introduction of this horrible disease amongst them. We need only mention the celebrated Durham pack, the destruction of which caused a sensation in the sporting world.

From this imperfect notice it will be seen that Mr. Fleming's work is one of no small value and importance. It is absolutely exhaustive on every branch of the subject. Notwithstanding, perhaps, an unnecessary amount of diffuseness and elaboration in some parts, the style is clear. The amount of research and of learning displayed in the volume is most creditable; and, on the whole, the veterinary profession is to be congratulated upon the position in its ranks of one so sure to confer honour upon a body daily increasing in respectability and professional character.

*The Human Race.* By Louis Figuer. (Chapman & Hall.)

We cannot approve of the ethnographic classification adopted by M. Figuer. He has taken colour as his chief test of race, and divides man into white, yellow, brown, and black. This is both unscientific and confusing. M. Figuer has to group Egyptians (Copts), Jews, Persians, and Circassians all together, and to call them "white." Both Lapps and Turks are thrown with the Chinese as "yellow." Hindoos, Abyssinians, and Polynesian-Malays are classed as "brown,"—and so forth. Really this is going backwards with a vengeance. If we turn to detail, we find that M. Figuer classes the Finns (including the Magyars) as "Slavonians"—whatever that may mean. If it means "Slavs," we should reply that he might as well class together New York shopkeepers and Comanche Indians, because they happen to live on the same continent. The illustrations are the best part of the book; most of them are so chosen as faithfully to render the chief types of man.

*Half-Hours at the Sea-Side.* By J. E. Taylor. (Hardwicke.)

Books like the series of little volumes published by Mr. Hardwicke, of which this is one, aim at arousing the interest of adult or youthful readers in the beauty and variety of natural objects. They are not to be regarded in any way as scientific manuals, and are out of place in the hands of a serious student. They are addressed to the general public, are usually written by persons who have but a superficial knowledge of the subject dealt with, but who possess a pleasing style, and contrive to avoid any serious errors in the execution of their work. Such a one is Mr. Taylor. He certainly has not himself seen a tenth part of the objects which he talks about so glibly; but he has sufficient wit to know where to go for the information which he here retails to us, and produces a series of chapters on the sea-waves, on sponges, on sea-weeds, on sea-

worms, on corallines, on sea-urchins, on jelly-fish, on shell-fish, &c., which are well written, and cannot fail to do good in spreading a knowledge of these things. We believe that such books may do valuable work by giving the first impulse towards a closer observation of natural objects, and may lead the reader eventually to a thorough and scientific study of zoology. Mr. Taylor, as editor of a popular natural history magazine, is largely engaged in catering for the general public; but as a student of the geological phenomena of East Anglia, and as curator of one of the best local museums in the country,—that at Ipswich,—he is also favourably known in a more truly scientific character. Popular science, as distinguished from elementary science, can only be objectionable when it usurps the place of the latter, and it is to our schools and colleges that we must look to correct the tendency which exists towards such a condition. The numerous woodcuts which illustrate Mr. Taylor's little volume are coloured by hand, some of them exceedingly well, others very inaccurately.

*Health and Comfort in House Building; or, Ventilation with Warm Air by Self-Acting Suction Power.* By J. Drysdale and J. W. Hayward. (Spon.)

The authors of this book are both members of the medical profession, and they rely upon the opportunities which their studies and practice afford for the means of teaching their readers how to build healthy and comfortable houses. Dr. Drysdale and his colleague have, they tell us, been successful in building residences which answer the purposes the writers have in view, and have ventilated their houses through the kitchen chimneys by syphon shafts and foul-air chambers communicating with each room by a separate pipe. Accordingly, they lay down the general principles and some of the practical details of the necessary operations. It is, indeed inevitable, that, to insure proper ventilation, a mode of egress for foul air from a chamber must be accompanied by arrangements for the admission of fresh air; but, say the writers, the fresh air must be warmed before it is admitted. How to effect this is the first part of the problem of which a solution is offered. Our authors discuss briefly the various modes of doing this. They lay it down as certain that all plans of single-room ventilation are defective, that a general system for an entire house is essential, and that the kitchen chimney is the best agent. They recommend open fires and hot-water pipes, and give details into which it is not for us to enter. They consider that the best position for the warming apparatus is the basement of the central hall of a house, so that the air may be warmed before entering the house. This hall, they say, must be independent of the common thoroughfares, kept permanently warm, and all the doors of all the rooms made to open out of the central hall, in order to avoid rushes of cold air into the rooms whenever the doors are opened, while warm air is most advantageously admitted by special inlets near the tops of the rooms, concealed, if required, in the cornices. They recommend that vitiated air should be let out near the ceilings, at a distance from the inlet, through a central opening leading to a flue within the wall, and thence to the four-air chamber, which is "worked," so to say, by the kitchen flue, adapted and properly fitted so as to obviate the loss of heat. The suction power of the kitchen chimney is derived from the kitchen fire, which our authors assume to be always in operation, self-acting, needing no special attention, and costing nothing additional, although so much is expected of it. It is necessary to provide a cast-iron smoke-flue for the kitchen chimney, with a peculiar chimney-pot, and suitable arrangements at the bottom. These dispositions are essential to the plans of the writers, who assert them to have been successful in houses where they have been supplied. Ample details are given in this book in order to enable architects and builders to carry out the plans, including matters of original cost, erection, and service. These details are supplemented by accounts of other plans for effect-

ing the object in view. Messrs. Drysdale and Hayward also furnish tables for calculating the draught for ventilating by their plan, likewise formulae, tables of the results of experiments on temperatures and velocities under certain conditions, and an essay on the comparative merits of the low and high pressure system for warming apparatus. These form prominent elements of an Appendix to the text, which, with the body of the book, may be read with profit by architects and builders, as well as by those amateurs who intend to improve the ventilation and warming of their houses. We think the book is extremely practical in its way, although it obviously does not satisfy the needs of those who are less ambitious, and may be compelled to confine their attention to the question of how to deal with the defects of "bad architecture tempered by bad workmanship."

#### ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

*Rusticus expectat dum defluit amnis.* While we in England are discussing the probability or improbability of the Government of the wealthiest country in the world despatching an Arctic Expedition in the course of next spring, tidings of discoveries in the Far North by other nations, pour in upon us from all sides. As usual, we are indebted for an account of most of them to advanced sheets of Dr. Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen*. For others, we avail ourselves of the communications of private correspondents. Regarding the American Expedition to Smith's Sound, under Mr. Hall, no information has reached us, except that it has got as far as Tessiusak, the most northern Danish settlement in Greenland (lat. 73° 24'), where it is hoped that from sixty to seventy sledge dogs may be procured. It is to be feared, however, that this number will not be forthcoming. As we suspected, the report that the Expedition was at Disco Island in March, after making astounding discoveries, turns out to be a silly *canard*. Beyond what we have mentioned, no information whatever concerning it has reached the Danish settlements, and from the personnel of the Expedition, no great hopes of its success are entertained by the Danish residents in Greenland. The summer in that country has been fine, and the preceding winter was mild and open almost beyond precedent. There is no other news regarding exploration or discovery from this frozen dependency of Denmark. The last tidings of the Swedish Expedition, which sailed from Tromsö on the 21st of July last, under Nordenkjöld and Palander are, that it was off the north-west point of Spitzbergen, the state of the ice having hitherto prevented it from penetrating to the Seven Islands. The Expedition proposes wintering on the Parry Islands or in Mossel Bay, and to attempt sledging with reindeer in the direction of the Pole in the spring of 1873. For this purpose reindeer Lap drivers and reindeer moss have been taken with the Expedition. Another Swedish Expedition, under Mr. Patrick Graham, an Anglo-Swede, is also in Spitzbergen, its object being, however, entirely commercial, viz., to mine and ship phosphate for artificial manure from Iisfjord, in the south-west of Spitzbergen. Capt. Tobiesen, a Norwegian, already well known for his Exploration in the Kara Seas and for his winter observations at Bear Island (1865-66), also sailed in the spring from Tromsö for the purpose of circumnavigating Spitzbergen. The French Expedition under Ambert and Mack has been indefinitely postponed, while the Norwegian Expeditions under Jensen and Hansen have also failed, the first owing to damage sustained by the screw of the vessel, the other because no opening was found in the packed ice. Mr. Octave Pavé also seems in earnest about his Expedition on a "monitor raft" from San Francisco to Wrangell's Land, and had already, according to a long report in the *San Francisco Bulletin* of the 14th of June, selected his party, made all his preparations, and was on the eve of starting. Nothing is impossible—so of course it is just within the boundary of probability that Mr. Octave Pavé's "monitor raft" may reach Wrangell's

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Land instead of the bottom of Behring's Straits; unless, which is more likely, it returns quietly to San Francisco Bay or some other equally secure haven. On the other hand, cheering tidings come from the Norsemen who, while hunting walrus in the sea to the east of Spitzbergen and around Novai Semlai, have an eye to scientific discoveries. Capt. Altmann has explored the east coast of Spitzbergen, and found the sea as far northward as King Carl's Land perfectly free from ice. The Swedes were therefore wrong when they asserted the sea to the east of Spitzbergen to be ice choked. So clear was it, that had it not been for the sluggishness of his crew, Capt. Altmann could have reached the land to the eastward in an open boat. King Carl's Land and the famous Gillies Land turn out to be entirely different parts of the Arctic world. The former consists of three large and five small islands, lying between lat.  $79^{\circ} 3' W.$  and longitude  $32^{\circ} 17' E.$  from Greenwich. In very clear weather no land could be seen north of them. Still more extraordinary and interesting is the information brought year by year from the Siberian Sea by other gallant Norse skippers, until now Dr. Petermann is enabled to put forth their discoveries in two beautifully elaborated maps of their courses and explorations during the last three years. Our space will only admit of their results being stated in a few words and in the most general way.

Tobiesen, Mack, Johannessen, Isaken, Dörma, Carlsen, and other Norse walrus-hunting captains, have year after year sailed to the eastward of Novai Semlai, into the Siberian ice sea, and found the sea free from ice even on the 15th of October, with unmistakable traces of the Gulf Stream in the shape of a higher temperature of the sea, and west India fruits tossed ashore on the islands. Thousands of white whales played in the open sea to the eastward, and, so far as any appearance of ice went, there seemed little to prevent a vessel sailing through to Behring's Straits in one summer! Whatever may be said of the open sea to the northward (and this will be tested by the Swedish Expedition in the course of next spring), no reasonable doubt can now exist that what Dr. Petermann sagaciously maintained, after an exhaustive study of the logs of the Norse walrus-hunters and others, is absolutely proved, notwithstanding the violent opposition he had to encounter from less well-informed opponents, viz., that nearly every year the sea to the east of Spitzbergen and Novai Semlai is free from ice. Perhaps no more significant fact has been added to our knowledge of Arctic Geography of late years, and all honour is due to the men whose courage and untiring industry established it. A very careful survey has been made of the northeastern portion of Novai Semlai, and many new names added to our charts. Among those of our countrymen honoured by having their names attached to these newly-discovered lands are, Dr. Beke, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Baines, and Dr. Robert Brown. The Austro-Hungarian Expedition, under Payer and Weyprecht, according to the latest intelligence, is proceeding fairly on its way, and all those engaged in it are in the highest spirits. As yet, it has made no discoveries of any note, but will doubtless do so soon as it reaches less-known lands. Their last letters are dated in July from Norway, but further intelligence may be shortly expected.

[Whilst writing we have received from Dr. Petermann a further account of the land east of Spitzbergen, as seen and explored in August of this year by Capt. Nils Johnsen. We hope to give a full account of this in another number of the *Athenæum*. In the mean time the fact may be noted by those whom it concerns, that in August the sea round this land lying between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen was free from ice.]

#### 'PREHISTORIC PHASES.'

ALLOW me to correct a misrepresentation of the reviewer of my book on 'Prehistoric Phases.' He says:—'In discussing the sequence of flint implements, we find,—'1st stage, implements of the gravel drift; 2nd stage, flint flakes': the first

being, according to the author's view, weapons; the latter, tools.'

Such a view is not to be found in my book. At page 65 he will find my true view:—"The chipped flints were obviously fabricated for the purpose of the chase, for killing game of all kinds, and also for warfare; while the ground stone implements were for handicraft purposes, for cutting down trees, hollowing out canoes, splitting timber, &c. The first were weapons, the latter tools." Mr. Evans gives the same view.

HODDER M. WESTROPP.

\*.\* If we have in any way mistaken Mr. Westropp's meaning we regret it; the mistake, however, appears rather to be one of detail than of principle. Our remarks were based upon the whole chapter on the sequence of stone implements, pages 40 to 65 inclusive, in which the following classification occurs:—"1st stage, implements of the gravel drift; 2nd stage, flint flakes." Our object was to point out that this classification is erroneous, inasmuch as the flakes occur throughout the first or Drift period; that there are, in fact, no grounds as yet for the introduction of a Mesolithic period; and that the study of the implements does not justify any definitive line being drawn between war, the chase, and handicraft as a distinction of phases. In Mr. Evans's work, page 562, may be seen an account of the kind of flints used as tools during the Drift period; and still more abundant evidence is given by him of the use of tools during the Cave period.

#### Science Gossip.

IMPORTANT experiments have been made at the Bowring Iron-Works, by Mr. James Henderson, with his "fluorine process," and tested by Mr. Kirkaldy. From these it appears that from ordinary pig iron some of the purest iron ever prepared was obtained, as shown by the analyses of Dr. Noad and Mr. Edward Riley.

THE new telescope, constructed by Mr. Howard Grubb, of Dublin, for the observatory on the Carlton Hill, Edinburgh, is expected to be completed in December next. The mirror is composed of glass, upon Foucault's principle, faced with a thin deposit of silver; it will be 24 inches in diameter, with a focus of 10 feet.

MR. BOYLE will attempt to show, in his forthcoming work, 'To the Cape for Diamonds,' that the difference between the South African Diamond and the Indian or Brazilian is so great as to amount almost to an essential distinction.

THE North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers has often distinguished itself by its papers on applied science. At a recent meeting, Mr. R. S. Newall, Vice-President, in the chair, Mr. A. L. Stevenson read a paper 'On the Experience afforded by the Manufacture of Coke during the last Twelve Years,' which was a complete examination of the important question—How can coal be converted into coke with the greatest economy and the best results? The chairman announced that prizes in money to the amount of 50*l.* would be given by the Council for papers on certain subjects.

It is worth recording that Mr. G. J. Snelus, of the Dowlais Iron-Works, has succeeded in obtaining a very refractory lining for cupola furnaces. It consists of lime or magnesia, or a mixture of those earths, with a small quantity of oxide of iron to cement them, and just glaze the surface. It is also used for reverberatory furnace-beds, well-burnt coke dust being used to form a layer next the bed lining.

It is interesting to find that the so-called silver-mines of Athens, from the profits of which Pericles is said to have built the Parthenon, are now attracting especial attention. The mines of Laurium are some veins of argentiferous galena running between the mica schist and limestone formations of the promontory of Laurium, stretching from Cape Sunium to Athens. From the remains of the ancient workings there are now being obtained about 9,000 tons of bar lead,

lowered in value by being very antimonial, which contains above ten ounces of silver to the ton.

AT Stockholm, on the 10th of January, 1873, the centenary of the death of the great Swedish naturalist, Linnaeus, will be celebrated, when a statue erected to his memory will be unveiled.

In *Le Moniteur Scientifique Quesnery* for October, M. Zetterlund has a communication on the 'Preparation of Alcohol from Sawdust.' By boiling the sawdust with hydrochloric acid, grape sugar is formed. The saccharine liquor is fermented, and then distilled. From nine hundred-weight of sawdust, 26 litres, or about 6 gallons, of proof spirit were obtained. M. Zetterlund states, that if all the cellulose in the sawdust was converted into sugar, 50 kilos. of the former substance would yield 12 litres of alcohol at 50 per cent.

THE *Monthly Record* of the Superintendent of the Melbourne Observatory for June has reached us. We have also received the 'Results of Five Years' Meteorological Observations for Hobart Town'; with which are incorporated the 'Results of Twenty-five Years' Observations previously published by the Royal Society of Tasmania.' From this we learn that the mean of the barometer for thirty years was 29.850, and that of the temperature, 54.72°. 'The Climate and Vital Statistics of Tasmania,' by Mr. E. Swarbreck Hale, is a valuable addition to these 'Results.'

A PAPER of considerable practical value, by Prof. Chevreul, will be found in the *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences* for September 30, 'On the Stability of Dyes, particularly on Silk Fabrics.' The tables connected with this communication should be consulted by all who are interested. It may, however, prove of use to mention that the blue colours obtained from indigo are permanent; those from Prussian blue resist the action of light and air, but are not "fast" against soap. The carmine and scarlets of lac-dye and cochineal are permanent, as are also the varieties of yellow on silk obtained from Weld.

THE Naples aquarium, of which much was said some time since, but of which little has been heard of late, is, we find, making steady progress. Nearly 8,000*l.* has been already expended, but a large sum will be yet required to complete the establishment. It is proposed by its founder, Dr. Dohrn, to admit students to the laboratories and conservatories at small fixed charges, and to encourage, by the most liberal terms, the cultivation of marine zoology within the walls of this remarkable establishment.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Mr. B. Hanson, of Stavanger, in Norway, has accomplished a novel feat in pisciculture by producing a new hybrid species, a cross between *Salmo alpinus* and *Salmo eriox*, the former species spawning four weeks before the latter. Mr. Hanson's manner of bringing together the spawning maturity of the two species is ingenious. When *Salmo alpinus* had been spawning for some time, Mr. Hanson secured a female fish in an interesting condition, and imprisoned her in a perfectly dark tank, where he left her alone. In like manner Mr. Hanson, as soon as possible, secured the sire of the first couple of *Salmo eriox* he found in mature condition for spawning, and put him under a similar arrest, and kept a close watch over both until the time of the sire came. In this manner, Mr. Hanson has succeeded in rearing, with only a loss of one per cent, in his spawning boxes, supplied from a subterranean well which flows with a uniform temperature of +5° Reaumur all the year round, a new species, which attains full development in four years, and is remarkable for its exceeding vigour and wildness in water, and its palatableness on the table. Mr. Hanson entertains sanguine hopes of this species becoming self-productive in course of time, contrary to all experience of hybrid fish, because he has already caught in his pond several individuals with roe in them."

THE *Rivista Europea* announces that a circular has been issued by Count Terenzio Mamiani, to

put off the Congress of Scientific Men in Italy from the October of this year to that of 1873.

A DOUBLE volume of the *Annuaire de l'Économie Politique et de la Statistique*, for 1871-72, has been published this year, in consequence of the suspension of the work during the last year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Burmah, complaining of Gutch's *Register*, noticed by us in the spring:—"Gutch's *Register* for 1872, Section 'Histori-Memoranda,' does not record a single event of the late war. I was astonished to find this, as I had purchased the work thinking it would be complete in that respect. In like manner, under 'Astronomy,' while No. 114, minor planet, had been discovered in August, 1871, No. 107, Camilla, is the latest down in Gutch. These facts call for a few lines of censure in your impartial columns. Your Correspondent would never have sent for this work had he known of them, and he feels that he has been 'taken in.'

*The Canadian Naturalist and Quarterly Journal of Science* for September contains an exhaustive paper 'On the Post-Pliocene Geology of Canada,' by Dr. J. W. Dawson; the conclusion of Dr. Sterry Hunt's 'History of the Names Cambrian and Silurian in Geology'; and some other papers of considerable interest.

The Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Registrars of Victoria for the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1872, are received. From these Reports it appears that 157,484 oz. of alluvial gold were obtained, and by quartz mining 161,777 oz., within the quarter, and of this, 262,170 oz. were exported.

THE Registrar-General of Victoria continues his 'Patents and Patentees' for that colony. The indexes for 1870 have just reached us.

#### FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of 'CHRIST LEAVING the PRETORIUM,' with 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' 'Neophyte,' 'Titania,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.

*A Country Lane.* By E. I. Tupper. With Illustrations by M. E. Tupper. (The Christian Book Society.)

THIS book is a great curiosity. The Misses Tupper have achieved a considerable success, if their object in this volume has been to ascertain whether the results of the pen or those of the pencil can be feebler. The literary lady has an advantage in such a contest. An artist, however perfect in incompetency, must give some form to her creations,—she cannot draw a flower or even a pebble without elements of some kind or another; on the other hand, Miss E. I. Tupper has succeeded in opening a quasi-poetical sketch of an English country lane with the announcement that "the primrose (is), with its companions, the cowslip and oxlip, too well known to need description." Probably nothing in the way of doing nothing has surpassed this triumphant negation, unless, indeed, a truer masterpiece is to be found on the opposite page:—"But the flowers are too many to describe, for all through the year, as one dies another takes its place, and each is beautiful." Although at one moment we really thought the artist deserved the palm, we believe that, on the whole, the writer has succeeded in exhibiting still less knowledge and a more complete absence of thought and fancy. To be sure, an "illustration" which faces p. 14 shows less form, light and shade, character, or drawing, than one would have thought possible on paper. Something approaching this in emptiness faces p. 26. Nevertheless, as in the latter we contrive to recognize objects which bear a distant likeness to narcissus flowers, and four odd forms to which it is a courtesy to concede the name of leaves, to say nothing of a round black spot which the letter-press teaches us to call the opening of a nest, we are compelled to say that Miss E. I. Tupper has contributed less to this joint effort than her fellow-labourer has contrived to do. It must be set

down against the fair artist that shadows appear in her representation of an avenue, which serves as a frontispiece to the volume.

*Perspective; or, the Art of Drawing what One Sees explained and adapted to the Use of those Sketching from Nature.* By Lieut. W. H. Collins. (Longmans & Co.)

LIEUT. COLLINS is one of a host of persons who have been induced, by a knowledge of the difficulties experienced by many people in drawing from nature, to write books on perspective for popular use; or, to state the matter in our author's way, to endeavour to make the simplest of the sciences "intelligible to those who dislike geometry and mathematics." His design is laudable, if not novel, and although his grammar—in spite of, at least, six letters attached to his name—is weak, his acquaintance with his subject is considerable. He is, however, curiously ignorant of what artists know, and do not know, of the science he professes. Thus, he says of the artist, "He probably thinks that the rules for what he calls 'foreshortening' are either inapplicable or too abstruse to be succinctly explained." This is a mistake. The fact is, that every painter knows as much of perspective as Mr. Collins aims at teaching in this book; and he cannot paint a picture with any chance of correctness unless he knows more. No student passes out of the Royal Academy, or remains long in the classes of the Art-Department, without obtaining a greater knowledge of the matter than this volume can give him, and a painter privately taught will obtain as much learning of this kind as others. Strictly speaking, that sort of draughtsmanship to which artists apply the term "foreshortening" is unattainable by rule, and is the result of skill only. By "foreshortening," a painter generally means the representation of lines of great variety, such as the contours of human limbs, so that no rules can insure correct delineation; for "perspective," in the ordinary and scientific sense of the term, is applicable only to figures of simple form. A painter would never say, "I drew that leg in perspective," but "I foreshortened it,"—meaning that he applied his skill of hand or draughtsmanship to a subject so difficult that an education of both eye and hand is necessary for its mastery—an education so elaborate and difficult, that more than half of those who make the attempt fail to do well what they strive to accomplish. On the other hand, an artist would say of his delineation of a house, room, or other object of equally simple form, in dealing with which rules are valuable, "I put that in perspective," i.e., "I applied the rules of perspective to that representation." Mr. Collins must have but an odd notion of the education of an artist if he really supposes any painter would be so ignorant as not to "know that perspective has furnished rules which, in most cases, can be brought to bear upon his drawing, and by which he may be tried with no uncertainty, and by which he may either be acquitted or condemned." What artists can our Lieutenant have met? We trust he will take our word for it, that artists do concern themselves with points of sight and vanishing points.

It is needless to enter here on the technical or practical parts of the book. Upon the whole, Mr. Collins has produced a plain and satisfactory little treatise on a subject which has occupied many writers, and limiting the criticism to what he says about linear perspective, we can recommend his work to those who may require the aid it offers.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

It is reported that the approaching Exhibition of the Works of Old Masters, at the Royal Academy, will not be so large as either of its fore-runners. Let us hope the pictures may be selected, and the catalogue compiled, with more judgment. The fact that exhibition in these gatherings gives something like a stamp of correctness to the assertions of owners regarding the merits, if not also regarding the authorship, of the works they

lend, should lead the Academicians to be chary in showing bad or doubtful paintings. The excuse that the R.A.s do not guarantee the merits or the genuineness of the works they display, is but a weak one, and quite unworthy of the body which has not hesitated to put it forward, when pictures, ascribed to Turner, Stanfield, and others, members of the Academy, and not alone spurious, but bad in themselves, were shown where they ought never to have been received. If the Academy cannot guarantee the merits or genuineness of its loans, it can, at least, exercise greater care.

THE memorial statue of Lord Holland, to which we have more than once referred, as a joint work of Mr. G. F. Watts and M. Boehm, has been placed on the south side of Holland Park, Kensington, along with a characteristic railing and some bronze castings, comprising panels in relief of fish, &c., executed in a manner which must be called Japanese for lack of a fitter name, but which is strangely out of place and inartistic.

IT is observable that not only is the number of exhibitions of works of art in London much greater than it was a few years ago, but that the period of repose which is allowed to the picture-loving public during the autumn and early part of winter has been much curtailed. The first Exhibition of the autumn season will open at the Dudley Gallery in a week or two at furthest. The doors of this Gallery were, we believe, the last to close in summer. No fewer than five Exhibitions were held in it, all having many features in common, the chief of them being the large proportion of cleverly-executed, but otherwise trivial works which were shown. Probably this state of things is rather a temporary benefit to the artists interested, than a permanent gain to the arts themselves in this country.

OCASIONAL inquiries by Correspondents remind us that several important publications, of which portions have already appeared, still remain unfinished. Of Mr. Perkins's 'History of Italian Sculpture,' for instance, a further instalment was, we believe, intended,—"Italian Sculptors," dealing with art in northern, southern and eastern Italy. The third volume of the series was issued in 1868. The promised volumes of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle's 'History of Painting in Italy' are anxiously looked for, although, as it must be admitted, they are not yet fairly due. More parts of 'Reliquiae Aquitanie' are surely within the bounds of reasonable expectation,—Part X., the last issued, bears date February, 1870. The volume on the Cathedrals of Wales, part of Mr. Murray's "Handbooks for the Cathedrals," has been due for some time past. No book yet known to us has been issued in so slow and irregular a fashion as the 'Dictionary of Architecture,' of the Architectural Publication Society, a Society that was instituted mainly for the publication of this dictionary in 1848. The first instalment, the contents of which took the form of detached essays, but which also contained component elements of the work, was issued in 1847 or 1848, we forget which. More than half the original subscribers are dead! The dictionary proper began to appear in 1853. The letter "L" was completed some time last year, i.e. eighteen years after "A" was begun!

IT is probable, but by no means certain, that Mr. Mason will not be a contributor to the next Royal Academy Exhibition.

THE large picture, on which Mr. Holman Hunt has been engaged for a very considerable length of time in Jerusalem and its neighbourhood, and which he lately brought to England, is now nearly finished.

THE new window for St. Paul's, representing the Marys approaching the tomb of Christ, and executed in Munich, from designs by Prof. Fauster, is now complete. It will not surpass, in pictorial merit or architectonic unfitness, the works which have been so unfortunately inserted in the cathedrals of the metropolis and Glasgow, and which were painted on the vicious system in vogue at Munich. The colouring is crude and harsh, the tones are thin and weak, the composition,

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academically and pictorially excellent, is fitted for a picture, but unfit for a window. There are no grave, sweet, and powerful tones, and the conception seems rather commonplace than poetical.

MR. J. SIMPSON'S 'List of the Lincolnshire Series of Tradesmen's Tokens and Town Pieces of the Seventeenth Century' (Bemrose & Sons) belongs to one of those curious branches of archaeological science which from one point of view appertain to history, from another to art. The arrangement of this book is a convenient one. The tokens—and Lincolnshire was uncommonly rich in such coin—are grouped according to the alphabetical order of the names of the places of issue, and the items of each group are in similar order. The volume is copiously illustrated with engravings, and the letter-press is a mine of local knowledge, biographical, territorial, commercial, municipal, and political. The amount of research devoted to these matters must have been enormous, while the results are full of interest to the student of manners and customs. We recommend the work to all whom it may concern on account of their interest in the localities, as well as to those who value the numerous glimpses such a work gives of the ways of men and towns in the seventeenth century.

A LOCAL newspaper states that an entire stained-glass window, much mutilated however, has been discovered among old glass which had been stowed away in the Minstrel's Gallery, Exeter Cathedral. This proved to belong to a clerestory window, and retains the old leading and principal portions of the designs. It is of a light and delicate *grisaille*, very different from the gaudy decorations of the same kind with which it is the fashion to fill modern and "restored" church windows. It is precisely similar in character to the clerestory windows now placed opposite the Bishop's Throne in the choir of the Cathedral.

ALTHOUGH church architecture has been improving of late years in Scotland, the interior decoration of places of public worship has been but poor. We are, therefore, pleased to hear that the episcopal church of St. John, at Perth, has been presented with a set of reliefs in marble, intended for panels in the stone pulpit, and depicting events in the life of the Baptist. Three of these represent the following subjects: 1, St. John, a youth, seated under a palm; 2, the Forerunner preaching in the Wilderness; 3, St. John in Prison: these are finished. The series will be completed by a fourth panel, the subject of which will be the Baptism of Christ.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts has decided that the State is authorized to establish schools of design in every village, and compelled to maintain at least one such school in every town of 10,000 inhabitants.

OUR artistic readers will do well to study the drawings from Monreale Cathedral which are now exhibiting in the South Court, South Kensington Museum.

THE new Exchange at Antwerp, occupying an historic site, and re-erected on the model of the first building on the spot, was opened three weeks since. Report condemns its architecture, especially in those parts where the old model has not been closely followed.

OUR Naples Correspondent writes:—"Of antiquities there is little to report, as during the wet season the works are, comparatively speaking, suspended. A more than usually large number of men have, however, been at work in Pompeii; and about a fortnight since, says the *Naples and Florence Journal*, a sculptor's shop was discovered. In it were found several stones in an unwrought state, a number of tools, and a great quantity of fragments of marble. These, we are told, will be used in the laying down another mosaic pavement in the Museum. A large addition is to be made to the number of workmen in Pompeii, and the excavations are to be pushed forward with much activity during the winter."

## MUSIC

**OPÉRA COMIQUE, STRAND.**—This Theatre, having undergone important alterations on the stage and in the Auditorium, WILL OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY NEXT, October 21, under the sole management of Mr. E. P. Hingston. The performances will comprise a New Comedy, called "A DREAM OF LOVE," in Two Acts, by John O'Farrell, Esq.; represented by Miss Mary Cresswell, Mr. W. Head, Mr. David Fisher, Mr. George, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Odell; and, for the first time in England, the Opéra-bouffe entitled "L'ŒUVRE CRÈVE;" or, the Merry Toxophilites, in Two Acts and Three Tableaux; the Music by Herold, the English Adaptation by H. L. Farine. Artists: Miss Mary Cresswell, Mr. W. Head, Miss Mary, Mr. W. Russell, Miss Harriet Colley, and Miss Patty Lavender; Mr. David Fisher, Mr. Odell, Mr. E. Perrini, Mr. R. Temple, Mr. G. Beckett, Mr. Thurle, Beale, Mr. Knight Aston, Mr. R. Barker. Musical Director, Mr. Malindaine. The Scenery will be new, both for the Comedy and the Opéra-bouffe, paid by Messrs. E. & F. S. Cresswell, Managers for the Opera, designed by Charles Park, and executed by Mr. Constantine; Properties, Armour, and Accessories, by M. Labhardt.—Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries.—Private Boxes, 3l. 3s. 2l. 2s. and 1l. 1s.; Orchestra Stalls, 7s.; Balcony Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Dress in Circle, 4s.; Circle, 3s. 6d. Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s.—The Box-Office open daily from 10 till 5.

**MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS, BRIXTON.**—Fourth Season DINNER, Mr. Ridley Prentiss.—FIRST CONCERT next TUESDAY EVENING, October 22. Misses Henry, Folkes, Burnett, Lütgen, Ridley Prentiss, and Minson; Miss Purdy. String Quartet, Haydn; Piano-forte Quartet, Schumann; Moonlight Sonata, Beethoven; Sonatas (Piano-forte and Violin), W. H. Holmes.—Tickets of Mr. Ridley Prentiss, 30a, Wimpole Street, W.

## SACRED WORKS.

**God Everywhere.** *Gottes Allgegenwart. Gods Alomtegenwoerdigheid.* The Poetry by J. W. Gleim von Cramer and others. The Music composed by Hermine Maria Amersfoort-Dijk. (Leipzig, Hofmeister; Amsterdam, J. H. & G. Van Heteren; London, Novello, Ewer & Co.)

ALTOGETHER a curious book; of singular beauty as to type, paper, and print; the poetry is good, and the music interesting. The ruling idea is, that the Deity is seen in all His works, the mountains and hills, the seas and floods, the birds and the beasts, the sun and the stars, the lightnings and thunders, and all things known of heaven and earth. Then such topics as the divinity within man, peace, war, love, marriage, children, and the general providence of God over humanity, are treated. These themes afford opportunities for great contrasts in musical expression, and when the occasion offers the lady composer fairly rises to higher ranges and becomes demonstratively explosive. From the first to the last page she is never apathetic, never idle, and if the emotional here and there becomes sentimental—we would not say hysterical—these departures from the natural give little offence. The Storm Chorus is most effective; the Bridal Chorus (No. 18) charming and graceful. Many others of the concerted pieces deserve high commendation. No. 5, the *aria* for a bass, with soprano chorus, is a little gem. The lady-composer is no ordinary musician.

*First Mass (in c major), with Organ Obbligato.*  
By George French Flowers, Mus. Doc. (Burns.)

WITH the exception of the "Benedictus qui venit," the words of the Roman Eucharistic service are the same as those used in the English Church. As a rule, our native composers treat this high office with sad neglect, and yet it has been the fount and origin of much grand art in music. Mere sensational composition is out of place here, and the composer is driven to rely on the legitimate progression of counterpoint. Dr. Flowers, who died since the publication of his Mass, which was blessed by the Pope, is at home in the division and symmetrical allocation of the tones in his key, and has split up his theme into every conceivable shape of change and counter-change. Counterpoint is a great mechanical guide in making music, but it will not of itself afford novelty of idea, elegance of expression, or warmth to the heart. Mendelssohn complained that he could not find out new passages for the piano; and what Mendelssohn found the piano, Dr. Flowers has found counterpoint. Thought upon familiar ideas and stereotyped forms produces no emotive power. Dr. Flowers wrote correctly and continuously, and is ever virtuously honest. Less attention to abstract music, and allowing himself more impulse and greater freedom from old forms, Dr. Flowers might have produced a Mass worthy of his reputation as a contrapuntist, and acceptable to the choirs, which stand much in need of new music of this class.

**The Freemason's Liber Musicus; a Collection of Traditional Foreign and English Vocal and Instrumental Music for all the Ceremonials of the Masonic Order.** Edited by Dr. William Spark, P.P.G.O.W.Y., &c., Fidelity, Leeds. Part II. (Metzler & Co.)

THIS is the "Mass of the Fellow Craft" of

The compass, level, and the square,  
Which teaches us to be just and fair,  
And that's the drift of masonry,

and which, if edited by Rip Van Winkle, would be quite in keeping; but, proceeding from the pen of Dr. Spark, is inexplicable, unless, indeed, our Freemasons in the West and East Ridings are babes in music, and require that light diet recommended by the faculty to infants and invalids. Two guineas is the price asked for the complete volume of these "pieces arranged in an easy, effective manner, with accompaniments for the harmonium, piano, or organ." The instrumental movements are to be found in most of the shilling books of instruction for the piano and harmonium; the chants, or their originals, in any sixpenny book of chants. The hymn-tunes are namby-pamby. The "Shield Anthem" altogether *rococo*. The "Banquet Music" smacks of a combination of the children's tea-party and the old, very old "meeting-house." The Educational Board should see into this, send down Mrs. Gray to each Lodge in Yorkshire, and fine all lodges a shilling in accordance with the new rule wherever music is not taught and fairly represented. Dr. Spark requests his Brothers to send their orders "as early as possible," a playful way of securing them more leisure for repentance.

## CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

OF the six symphonies composed by Spohr, 'Die Weihe der Töne' survives, although it is not often performed, even in his own country. The composer lived long enough to find that in oratorio he had been extinguished by Mendelssohn, and, a much more severe blow to bear, that in opera he had been eclipsed by M. Gounod, for 'Faust,' the finest by far of Spohr's lyric dramas, is now superseded by the setting of Goethe's poem by the French composer, Spohr having only used as a libretto the old German legend. The overtures to 'Azor and Zemira,' the 'Alchemist,' 'Jessonda,' 'Der Berggeist,' &c., are, on the other hand, often given, and Spohr's violin concertos and chamber compositions will always find a place in the classical *répertoire*. 'Die Weihe der Töne' was freely translated by the late Gresham Professor as 'The Power of Sound,' and the writer of the analytical remarks in the Sydenham concert books has been taken to task for not calling the work 'The Consecration of Sound.' The writer's defence, that he adopted the conventional title, cannot be accepted as satisfactory; but we do not see that Mr. Grove was bound to use the word "consecration." 'Die Weihe' means "inauguration," "inspiration," "sanction," and "ordination," as well as "consecration"; and Spohr's own definition of his meaning of 'Weihe der Töne,' a characteristic musical picture (*charakteristisches Tongemälde*), is much more applicable to the symphony than the phrase "consecration," for there is little holiness in the work. Indeed it is essentially a series of dramatic tableaux, which the hearer, without reference to Carl Pfeiffer's poem, may interpret as his imagination may prompt, barring those passages which describe the sounds of Nature. We doubt very much if the most lively fancy could conjure up the imagery which the Crystal Palace analyst is so anxious to make his audiences accept, despite the "garrulous tones" of the violoncellos and the "curiously domestic ones" of the lingering serpentine figure of the triplets. The symphony is spun out to an inordinate length, and marvellous as the mechanism of the musician is, his imagery and instrumentation become, by iteration, tedious. Spohr's cloying chromatics are fatiguing for the ear to dwell upon. Spohr's school was the ruin of our young musical students; when his music was first known here, there was a Spohr epidemic, which was cured by the advent of Mendelssohn, who, in his turn

bewildered the brains of our present generation of aspiring composers. Mr. Mann's reading of Spohr's score must be taken from the German point of view of metronomical and rigid accuracy,—so far, so good,—and the executants were zealous and precise in following the lead of their conductor; but we have heard stronger colouring imparted to some of the poetic and picturesque portions of the score, which is susceptible of a vivid and animated interpretation, and does not necessitate a cold and pedantic adherence to the text. There is, however, a strong party of purists to back Mr. Manns, and it is a fair argument to allege that a conductor, provided he does not interfere with the *tempo* and expressional signs, has the right, like the actor, the painter, and the sculptor, to realize his text after his own fashion. On the other hand, Mendelssohn, Habeneck, Nicolai, Berlioz, &c., all pre-eminent conductors (we do not refer to living ones), took a very opposite view of a leader's functions; they were more than rigid realists; they were idealists, who would pick out phrases for passionate playing and notes for strong emphasis.

We must ascribe to the fact that they were exhausted by listening to the lengthy symphony of Spohr, that the artists and amateurs assembled at Sydenham last Saturday actually encored "an old French Gavotte," one of the most trivial and trumpery tunes that have ever emanated from the modern French *opera-buffa* school. Take the most trite of themes, with one finger on the upper octave of the pianoforte treble, and sustain it in the lowest bass notes with a few chords, and you have this commonplace dance. If Louis the Thirteenth did write it, he was the inventor of M. Offenbach; and if Herr Tomatschek, of Carlsbad, did score it, with the harp predominant, he must be of the *opera-buffa* school. The only composition recorded as by Louis the Thirteenth (successor to Henri Quatre) is a four-part song, "Tu crois, ô beau soleil." Féts, Kircher, La Borde, and Mersonne, refer to this vocal quartet. The gavotte is probably a joke perpetrated by German composers who are fond of caricaturing the French style. That such a piece should be re-demanded, and the like honour not be paid to Mozart's grand "Magic Flute" overture, capably executed by the band, are signs of the times at the Crystal Palace, which cause the critic to question the reality of our boasted progress. The fine "Idomeneo" scene, by Mozart, sung by Madame Lemmens, "Padre, Germani, Addio," was listened to with stoicism, for the music-hall gavotte tune had exhausted the enthusiasm of the listeners, who, by the way, scarcely did justice to the lady's excellent execution of the "bird" shakes, from Handel's "Il Pensieroso," in which Madame Lemmens was ably seconded by the finished flute-playing of Mr. Wells. The debut of a new Italian baritone was not fortunate; he sang Germont's dismal lament, "Di Provenza," from Signor Verdi's "Traviata," and Señor Gomez's "Brindisi," from "Il Guarany," an unjustifiable appropriation of a well-known Spanish *bolero*. Signor Mottino strove, by forcing his upper notes at the close of each piece, to make an effect; but his style is altogether bad, and his voice is weak and not sympathetic.

If compositions new to the Crystal Palace are to be introduced, it is but fair that they should be placed early in the programme. It was too bad to make Herr Wagner's overture to "Rienzi" the playing-out piece of the concert. "Rienzi," everybody knows, was the earliest opera produced by the German composer (Dresden, 1842); the libretto was suggested by a German translation of Miss Mitford's tragedy; and Herr Wagner has noted forcibly Rienzi's character, the key-note to the setting being in the defiant speech:—

#### My Death!

They who are sent, one in a thousand years,  
To renovate old empires, and to bid  
Cities once famous, like the fabled bird,  
Rise stronger from their ashes—they, the few,  
The chosen, the peculiar star, the glorious path  
Of Destiny. My Death! Ye might as soon  
Hurl your dark bolts at that bright star. I soar  
Too high above ye, sirs. I cannot  
Whilst Fame commands me live.

It is vexatious to think that a composer who could realize Rienzi so powerfully should now repudiate his early production, full as it is of intensely dramatic situations, which are shadowed forth in the overture, instrumented with picturesque and poetic variety, melodious and solid in the themes. Had Herr Wagner continued his lyrical inspirations in the real world, with flesh and blood characters, he would have proved a worthy successor to Gluck and Meyerbeer.

The new organ-concerto by Mr. E. Prout will be heard at this afternoon's concert (the 19th), with overtures by Cherubini and Mendelssohn, and Beethoven's Second Symphony.

#### Musical Gossip.

MISS VIRGINIA GABRIEL has composed a cantata on Mr. Longfellow's "Evangeline." The work will be produced at Herr Kuhe's next Musical Festival, in February, at Brighton.

THE oratorio season will begin next month, when the forty-first year of the Sacred Harmonic Society will be commenced, with Sir Michael Costa as conductor. No announcement has yet been made in connexion with Mr. Barnby's Oratorio Concerts; but at the Royal Albert Hall Mr. W. Carter is to direct six performances of sacred music, beginning on the 7th of November, with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," to be followed, on the 12th of December, by "Athalia" and "The Hymn of Praise," and, at intervals between January and March, 1873, by the "Messiah," "Samson," the "Creation," the "Stabat Mater," and Mr. W. Carter's "Placida." The singers promised are Mesdames Lemmens and Patey, Messrs. E. Lloyd, Pearson, Guy, Lewis Thomas, and Signor Foli.

MR. S. ARTHUR CHAPPELL has issued his bill of fare for the fifteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts, to be commenced on the 11th of November. If there be too much of the *toujours perdrix* in the menu, we know that the able director will take advantage of any opportunity that may offer of strengthening *la vieille garde* by new talent, native or foreign. The German element, as usual, predominates: we have again Madame Schumann, Herr Halle, Herr Joachim, Herr Pauer, Herr Dannreuther, Herr Ries, Herr Straus, and Sir J. Benedict. English art will be represented by Madame Arabella Goddard, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Mr. Zerbini, Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. M. Sainton and Signor Piatti will be champions of the French and Italian schools. There will be seven Saturday afternoon performances, the first on the 25th of January. The season ends on the 17th of March, 1873.

IT was expected that some vivacity would have been imparted to the Leeds Church Congress by papers and addresses on musical services by Sir H. Baker, Dr. Gauntlett, and Mr. John Hullah; but no one of these musicians took part in the proceedings.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Sims Reeves has had a relapse since his return from Spa to Norwood, and has been suffering from a renewed attack of rheumatic gout.

THERE is to be, according to rumour, a new musical knight in the person of Mr. Lee, who directed the Dublin Exhibition Concerts, and who is to receive the honour from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THERE will be no dearth of French *opera-buffa* adaptations, as, in addition to the opening next Monday of the Strand Opéra Comique Theatre, with M. Hervé's "L'Œil Crevé," the St. James's Theatre and the Islington Philharmonic Theatre are to commence with the same class of entertainment.

THE *Athenæum* has protested for years against the demands made upon artists for their gratuitous services at all kinds of charitable concerts, at churches, &c., assistance in return for which often not even a vote of thanks is sent. We are glad to learn that, in Dublin, Mlle. Tietjens, who has

frequently sung at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, has received an acknowledgment in the shape of an address from the clerical authorities, written on seven pages of vellum, and illuminated in the highest style of Art, the work of the pupils of the schools of the Sisters of Charity.

MR. RALPH PERCY is giving a series of National Ballad Concerts in St. George's Hall, with the co-operation of the Misses Banks, M. Scott, A. Drummond, Beryl, and Mr. Chaplin Henry; with Mr. H. Parker at the pianoforte, and Mr. A. L. Tamplin at the harmonium.

AT the re-opening of the Théâtre de l'Athénée, in Paris, the new three-act comic opera, "L'Alibi," libretto by M. Jules Moinaux, music by M. Adolphe Nibelle, has been successfully produced. The story is the old one of a lover being discovered in a convent, seeking an interview with his lady-love. He escapes with difficulty, and is placed under the ecclesiastical ban, but contrives to establish an alibi. Of course, Gaston de Mauperché finally obtains the hand of Gabrielle, the niece of Dr. Pennet, who has at first opposed the union. M. Nibelle's music is considered to be of no special interest, but it is melodious. Mdlle. Girard, formerly at the Opéra Comique and Théâtre Lyrique, and Mdlle. Mariette, are the *prime donne*; M. Lary, the tenor, and MM. Bonnet, Bernard, Vauthier, Varlet, and Galabert, complete the cast.

M. CAPOUL has made his *début* at the Italian Opera House in Paris, in Herr Flotow's "Marta," with Mdlle. Torriani as the heroine. Mdlle. Albani is to appear in the "Sonnambula." In addition to the setting of the French drama, "Les Deux Reines," for M. Verger, M. Gounod has promised the Impresario a three-act Italian opera, a greater portion of the score of which is written. M. Gounod was expected in Paris, to give the finishing touches to the production of his "Roméo et Juliette" at the Opéra Comique; and great pains are being taken with the rehearsal. M. Gounod conducted a concert at the Théâtre de la Monnaie last Saturday (the 12th), in Brussels, when his "Gallia" cantata, composed for the Royal Albert Hall, his suppressed ballet music ("Walpurgis Night") in "Faust," and his first symphony, were executed.

MDLLE. RITA SANGELLI, who has made her *début* at the Paris Grand Opera-house, in the revived ballet, "La Source," is a Milanese, and danced at the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera-house under the name of Mdlle. Salvioni. The operas to be resuscitated are Halévy's "Juive," for Mdlle. Hisson as Rachel, and M. Villaret as Eleazar; and Weber's "Der Freischütz," with Mdlles. F. Devries and Maudant, MM. Sylva and Gailhard.

THE two well-known and accomplished *prime donne*, Madame Persiani and Madame Laborde, are now giving singing lessons in Paris.

WE referred in last week's *Athenæum* to Signor Musone's opera, "Camoeens," produced in Naples, as displaying more than ordinary promise; if we are to believe *La España Musical*, Signor Musone is Dom Fernando of Portugal, who is known to be a most accomplished amateur. The new Swedish monarch, Oscar the Second, is also an able musician, and takes a warm interest in the Stockholm Conservatoire.

THE Leipzig Gewandhaus Concert season was commenced on the 3rd inst., with Schumann's Symphony in c, Beethoven's Overture, Op. 124, and his Pianoforte Concerto in c minor, played by H. C. Reinecke. Herr Heger executed two of Bach's pieces for the violoncello. Madame Peschka-Leutner was the vocalist, and sang airs from Spohr's "Faust," and from Handel's "Allegro," "Il Pensieroso" and "Il Moderato." At the second concert, on the 10th inst., the scheme comprised Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" Overture, Herr Max Bruch's Violin Concerto, and a Violin Concerto by Handel, both played by Herr Müller, of Dresden. The singer was Herr Adams (an Englishman), of the Vienna Opera-house, who sang airs from Gluck's "Armida" and M. Gounod's "Faust." At a concert given in

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Munich by Herr von Bulow, that pianist performed pieces by J. S. Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Herr Gernsheim, Herr Brahms, and Dr. Liszt.

A POSTHUMOUS opera, by Herr Albert Lortsing, called 'Regina,' is to be produced at Nuremberg.

THE ITALIAN OPERA season at Cairo will be commenced on the 1st of November, and will last until the end of March, 1873. Signor Bottesini, the double-bass player, is the conductor. The singers will be Mesdames Parepa-Rosa, Pozzoni-Anastasi, Destin-Loewe, Smeroschi, A. Corsi, Cortes, Cucchi, Allievi; Signori Corsi, Carpi, Piazza, Sinigaglia, Angiolini, tenors; Steller, Cotogni, baritones; Medini, Lari, Pessina, basses; Fioravanti, Altini, and Baldassari. The Khedive spares no expense in the mounting of the operas.

SIGNOR ARAMBARO'S *début* at Milan as Fernando, in Donizetti's 'Favorita,' is described in a telegram as the greatest sensation remembered there for years; *fanatismo general*. The Leonora was Signora Galetti, who sang in London some seasons since at the Royal Italian Opera.

MADAME PAULINE LUCCA's *début* as Selika, in Meyerbeer's 'Africaine,' on the 30th ult., was a triumph as regards the audience, but is not altogether accepted by the New York critics, who, whilst admitting her histrionic genius, find fault with her vocal execution. The opera, however, had not been sufficiently rehearsed. The tenor, Signor Abrugnedo (Vasco de Gama), and Signor Moriam (Nelusko), pleased the Americans. On the 2nd inst. Madame Lucca enacted Marguerite ('Faust'), and on the 4th Miss Kellogg appeared in the 'Traviata.'

## DRAMA

*The Dramatic Works of Sir William D'Avenant.*  
With Prefatory Memoir and Notes. Vol. I.  
(Edinburgh, Paterson; London, Sotheran.)

In paper, printing, and general getting-up, this volume leaves nothing to be desired. The delay in publishing the consecutive volumes might be a subject of complaint, but for the fact that the subscribers knew by what terms they were to abide when they put their names down as purchasers of—as some of the advertisements, by a singular mistake, had it—the Dramatists, not of or after the Restoration, but "Reformation."

Till the succeeding volumes of D'Avenant's plays are published, we defer our remarks on him as a dramatist, and confine ourselves to recording that five plays are contained in the volume before us. As the old Laureate was the author of about thirty dramas, it will take a long time to finish this edition at the rate at which it is now issued. Meanwhile, we address ourselves to the biographical memoir with which the edition opens, and in which we notice an error in the pagination that should not escape the eye of the compiler of a general index, if there be any intention to compile one.

Will D'Avenant, as he was familiarly called, was one of the handsome sons of an Oxford vintner. D'Avenant was for a time of Lincoln College, which he left without taking a degree, and he afterwards, not liking the Church as a profession, devoted himself to poetry and "the tuneful Nine" generally. His way lay through the Court, and he became page to the magnificent Duchess of Richmond, and was obedient servant to the poet, Lord Brooke. He was patented manager of Their Majesties' players, and the Civil Wars found him and a good number of players on the King's side. When he was in trouble, he is said to have owed safety to Milton, a service which

D'Avenant returned when Charles the Second got what was called his own again. Before that happy period arrived, our poet passed much time in France, a hanger-on in the household of Henrietta Maria, by whom he was sent on missions to the first Charles in England, and to gratify whom he turned "Papist." For a season he was Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, under the famous Newcastle.

When the restored King granted D'Avenant the patent under which the "Duke's Company" so long acted, D'Avenant probably felt glad that the Commonwealth cruisers had captured him when he was on his way to Virginia with a colony of French people. From the year 1660 to 1668, when he died, he made the British stage glorious, not so much by his own dramas, or by such "improvements" on Shakspeare as his 'Macbeth' and 'Tempest,' as by his selection of some of the noblest actors that ever ordained a "well-trod stage." The vintner's son fairly earned whatever honour there may be in lying with other poets in Westminster Abbey.

In writing the Life prefixed to these plays, the two editors, Messrs. Maidment and Logan, seem to have written their respective portions each with sublime indifference to what the other was saying. We can in no other way account for the iteration which presents itself, varied occasionally by a "difference." At p. 50, referring to the actors who took up arms for the king, we find "Mohun became a captain." At p. 59, "Mr. Mohun, having signalized himself in a remarkable manner (at Edgehill), obtained a commission as major." Returning to the earlier page, we read, "After the civil wars were over he served in Flanders, where he received pay as a major." At p. 51, the first of the two pages so numbered, speaking of the players who bribed the Commonwealth officers to allow them to act in spite of the law, we are told that they "so got to act for a few days at the Red Bull; but even there they were not always certain of being disturbed by the soldiery." Surely, the very contrary, "undisturbed," is meant. In one page we learn that Lowin's "Hamlet" was considered a great performance." This, in a subsequent page, is toned down to "a judicious realization of the character of Hamlet." There is wholesome caution in the words, "Taylor is said to have painted the Chando portrait of Shakespeare"; but it seems important enough to be twice told that Kynaston played Arthiope and Aglaura. At p. 64, we are informed that "with the Restoration came the introduction of women on the English stage." The editors are seemingly ignorant, or have overlooked the fact, that in 'The Court Beggar,' played at the Cockpit, in 1632, Lady Strangelove says, "The boy's a pretty actor, and his mother can play her part. The women now are in great request." The errors culminate in the account of Betterton's benefit in 1709, on which occasion Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle appeared. "Both actresses," say Messrs. Maidment and Logan, "had quitted the profession some years previously." It is easy to see how the editors fall into this blunder. Davies said the same thing,—"some years,"—but Genest pointed out the gross mistake. Mrs. Bracegirdle had retired only two years before, but Mrs. Barry lived to play at

Betterton's last benefit, in 1710. In that season of 1709–10, the greatest of English actresses did not appear merely for a single night, she played all through the season. Among the great characters represented by Mrs. Barry in that season were Queen Elizabeth, Isabella, Angelica, Alcmena, Lady Cockwood, Lady Macbeth, Almeria, Margarita ('Rule a Wife'), Queen Mother in 'Edward the Third,' Evadne to Betterton's Melantius, on his last benefit, and the Queen in 'The Spanish Friar,' where she uttered her famous "Torrismond! There is no other *he!*" and which was announced as "the last time of her acting this season." She had no intention even then of leaving the stage, but that performance proved to be her final one. Mrs. Barry created one hundred and twelve new characters in five-act plays; among them were those touchstones of so many of the actresses who aspired to be as great as she,—Monimia, Belvidera, Isabella, and Calista,—standards by which no living candidate for histrionic honours would now have the courage to be weighed or measured.

The editors give a longer list than is pleasant to read of *corrigeanda* in the text. If we point out the shortcomings which we have noted in the Life, it is not for our own pleasure, but for the benefit of the editors, and for the advantage of what we are sure we shall find, when the work is completed,—a beautiful edition of an undeservedly neglected dramatist.

## Dramatic Gossip.

In the forthcoming revival, at the Court Theatre, of Dryden's 'Amphitryon,' Miss Litton will appear as Phædra; Miss Ada Dyas, Alcmena; Mrs. Stephens, Bromia; Mr. Vezin, Jupiter; Mr. Righton, Sosia; Mr. Fisher, Amphitryon, and Mr. Steyne, Mercury. The following Prologue, written by Mr. Oxenford, will be spoken by Mr. Vezin, as Jupiter :

### PROLOGUE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, 'tis our intent,  
A play once deem'd a classic to present.  
All about Jupiter, who, sway'd by love,  
To court Alcmena, leaves his realm above,  
And in his way may not fail, puts on  
The form of her betrayer, Amphitryon,  
Who, as Thebe's General, to the war has gone.  
"Betrothed," I say—not married—do not quarrel,  
Lempiere produces otherwise—but we are moral.  
That I am Jupiter you'll bear in mind,  
Else a sad puzzle is our plot you'll find.  
Here, my son, Mercury you'll recognize:  
To his sire he, too, will leave the skies;  
With right good will, my enterprise he shares,  
And, as you see, a servile habit wears.  
He hopes, as Sosia, to prevent intrusion,  
And trusts, with me, you'll relish the confusion  
That will arise when I laid aside our terrors,  
We Gods produce 'Comedy of Errors.'  
We use the text that "glorious Dryden" taught us,  
Instead of following Molière or Plautus.  
So, sometimes, pretending to be Greek,  
We blurt out phrases that are not antique,  
Call, if you like, our Comedy grotesque,  
But do not, pray, mistake it for Burlesque.  
Paha! If it serves a weary hour to kill,  
Bestow a laugh, and call it what you will.

THE past week has been a blank at the London theatres so far as novelty is concerned. This evening, the Queen's Theatre will produce a new drama, by Mr. Watts Phillips, entitled 'Amos Clark.'

MR. RICHARD LEE, the author of 'Ordeal by Touch,' has completed an original drama, which has been accepted by Mr. Phelps, and in which, it is anticipated, that actor will speedily appear.

'CREDIT' is the title of a comedy to which Mr. Leopold Lewis, the adapter of 'The Bells,' is putting the finishing touches.

MDLLE. ROUSSEIL, whose recent performances in the classical drama, and notably as Chimène, in 'Le Cid,' have won for her the highest praises, is about to join the distinguished party of actors

announced in last week's *Athenæum* as having taken their departure for Cairo.

THE cast with which 'Marion Delorme' will shortly be given at the *Français* is as follows : Marion Delorme, Madame Favart; Didier, M. Mounet-Sully; Le Roi, M. Geffroy; Saverny, M. Delaunay; Laffemas, M. Febvre; Langely, M. Got; Le Gracieux, M. Coquelin.

'PATRIE' has been revived at the Châtelet theatre, with a cast much inferior to the original.

A COMEDY, in one act, by Gustav von Moser, entitled 'Die Sünderin,' has been produced at the Royal Hoftheater, in Dresden.

In Stuttgart, a comedy by Rudolf Gottschall, with the title of 'Pitt und Fox,' has been well received.

HERR ALBERT LINDNER's, drama 'Bluthochzeit,' which had been obtained by Director Steiner for the Theater an der Wein, has been transferred by him to Dr. Laube, the Director of the Vienna Stadttheater, where it will shortly be produced.

AT La Scala, Milan, a splendid ballet, called 'Blanche de Nevers,' founded on 'The Duke's Motto,' has been successful.

SIGNOR FELICE CAVALLOTTI's drama, in four acts, entitled 'Guido,' has been performed at the Teatro Santa Radegonda, by the Biagi, Casilini, and Rosa company.

'I TIRANNI DOMESTICI,' a comedy, in three acts, by Signor Dominicci, has been produced at the Teatro Montjoie.

A CURIOUS arrangement has been made in Alsace and Lorraine. Herr A. Heszler, the Director of the theatres in those provinces, has engaged two companies, one French and the other German. The latter began to perform at Colmar and Mulhouse on the 15th of last month, and the former in Metz. On the 1st of January, 1873, when the new theatre opens in Strasbourg, the German company will stay there, and the French company will remain in Metz.

A FEW more particulars concerning Ligier, the actor, whose death was announced in the *Athenæum* of October 5th, deserve to be preserved. He made his *début* at the Théâtre *Français* in 1819, under the patronage of Talma, who took a warm interest in him. In 1825 he went to the Odéon. Shortly afterwards he gave a remarkable creation of Marino Faliero at the Porte Saint-Martin. He was made a *sociétaire* of the Comédie six years later, and remained in active connexion with that eminent body for more than twenty years. Louis the Eleventh and Gloucester are among his more remarkable creations.

'LE SALAMANDRE' of M. Édouard Plouvier has been produced at the Odéon, and has been well played by MM. Berton and Clerh, and Madame Masson. Its plot is exquisitely disagreeable, describing the adventures of a young girl of noble family, who, to succour a distressed father, enters the house of an aristocratic *rôle*, and receives from him alms, which he supposes the price of her favours. Some of the episodical interest is good, but the main action is repulsive.

'L'ARLÉSIENNE' of M. A. Daudet, produced at the Vaudeville, is a charmingly idyllic piece, recalling the 'Théâtre de Nohant' of George Sand. So complete is its want of incident and dramatic sequence, that its continuous success is more than doubtful. Its heroine is admirably played by Madame Fargueil.

'LE EDUCANDE DI SORRENTO,' by Signor Usiglio, has had great success in Italy, and has gone the round of nearly all the principal theatres. It has also been brought out at the Karl Theater of Vienna.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—M. A. B.—J. L. D.—G. L. B.—W. F. P.—L. J.—W. H. J. C.—C. W.—received.

W.—We cannot answer such questions.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

*Erratum.*—Page 470, column 1, line 28 from bottom, for "Thanatophidia" read *Thanatophidias*.

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